

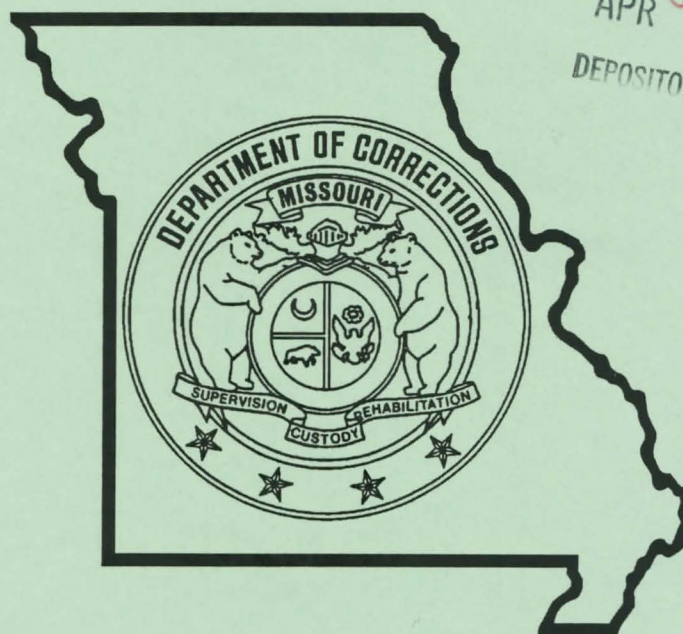
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# the almanac

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A QUESTION AND ANSWER GUIDE  
TO THE MISSOURI STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT

1992

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### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

We wish to thank those in the department who have contributed toward the completion of this publication. Division Directors, Superintendents, and other department managers all made important suggestions and recommendations for information to be included in the report. This publication includes most, if not all, of the items suggested. As this is the second edition of The Almanac, we have been able to expand on a few issues included in the first publication. The Department's Planning Steering Committee originated the concept of a question and answer publication which addressed most of the issues and concerns of the public and other state administrators.

Outside sources of information cited in this report include the Corrections Yearbook, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, and the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Information, published by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. We also wish to thank Richard Hammond who served as the editorial assistant on The Almanac.



## **I. Introduction**

The Missouri Department of Corrections continues to experience phenomenal growth in the number of individuals under field supervision or in institutional custody and also in terms of budget, staffing, and facility construction. Public interest and awareness of correctional issues has also grown in response to the creation of the department in the early 1980s and the state's commitment to the development of an orderly and rational correctional system. Each day, the department's managers and staff are challenged to maintain humane and effective correctional programs in an unpredictable and often hostile environment. This report represents an attempt to provide managers, employees, concerned citizens, and state officials with information to develop a basic understanding of the department's operation.

This report is arranged in a question and answer format with brief introductory paragraphs for each section. Changes in this year's Almanac include information on new institutions and new names for existing institutions. Much of the information has been updated to show Calendar Year 1990 figures, however, FY - 90 and FY - 91 figures are included in some areas.

## II. Corrections and the Criminal Justice System

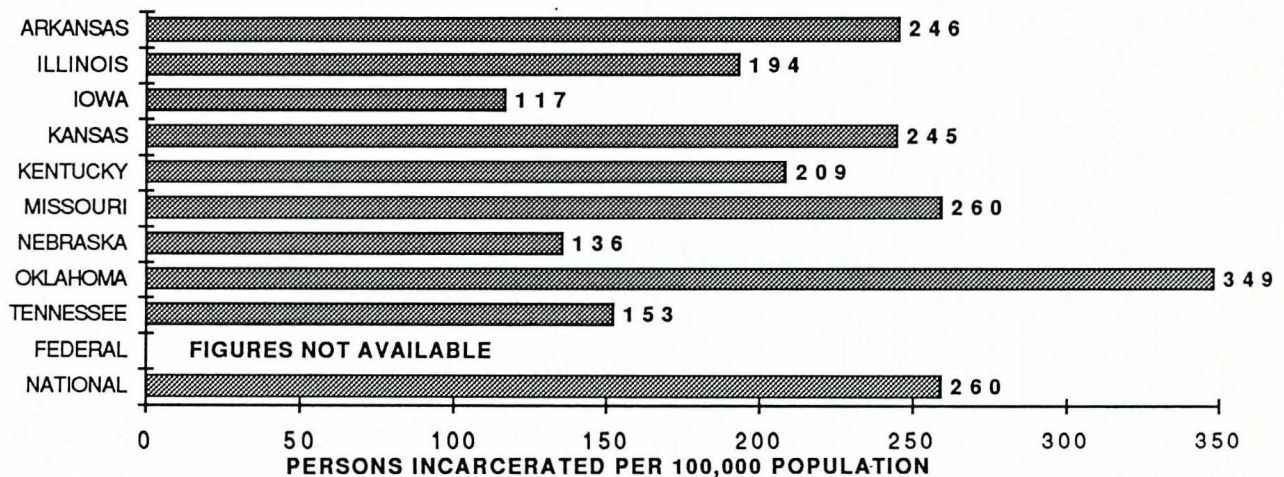
According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, state and local governments spent almost \$54 billion in 1988 for Law Enforcement, Corrections and Courts Activities. This was a 34% increase over 1985. During the same period government spending for all programs increased only 26%. Nationally, over these three years Corrections accounted for almost 1/3 of the spending.

Per capita justice expenditures have increased 21% since 1980. The Corrections increase was the highest at 65% while Prosecution and Public Defense spending each increased 34%, Courts 17% and Law Enforcement 3%.

The state's correctional system comprises a major part of the total criminal justice system in Missouri. Fiscal year 1991 appropriations for correctional services amounts to \$204,542,695.00 for operating expenses. Over the past several years, correctional systems nationally absorb approximately 57.6% of the state criminal justice budget; however, in recent years in Missouri this figure is somewhat lower, around 54.3%.

Incarceration rates have increased in recent years across the nation. In the states neighboring Missouri, Oklahoma has the highest rate while Iowa has the lowest rate of incarceration. In 1989, Missouri's incarceration rate (per 100,000 population) stood at 260 inmates, a rate somewhat higher than the national average of 240 for states and matches the total national rate of 260 within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

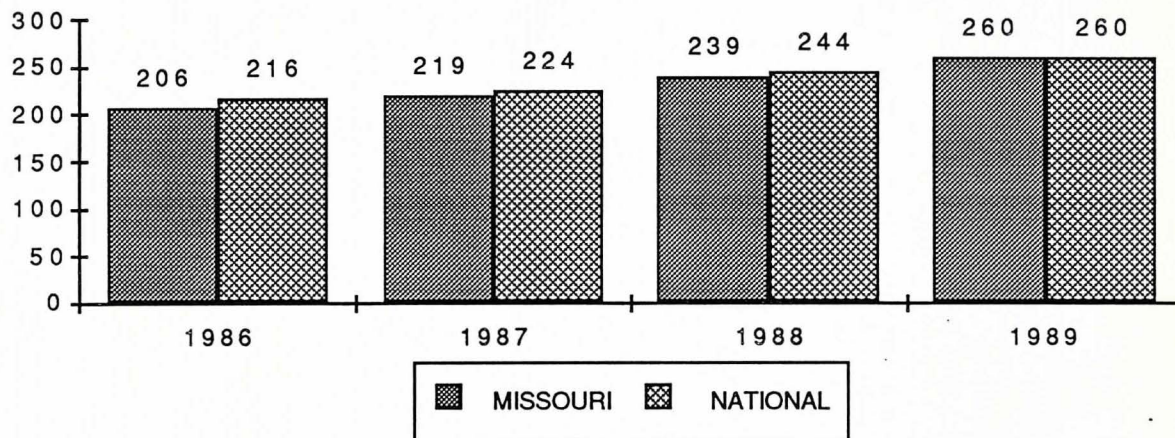
**FIGURE II-1  
INCARCERATION RATES**



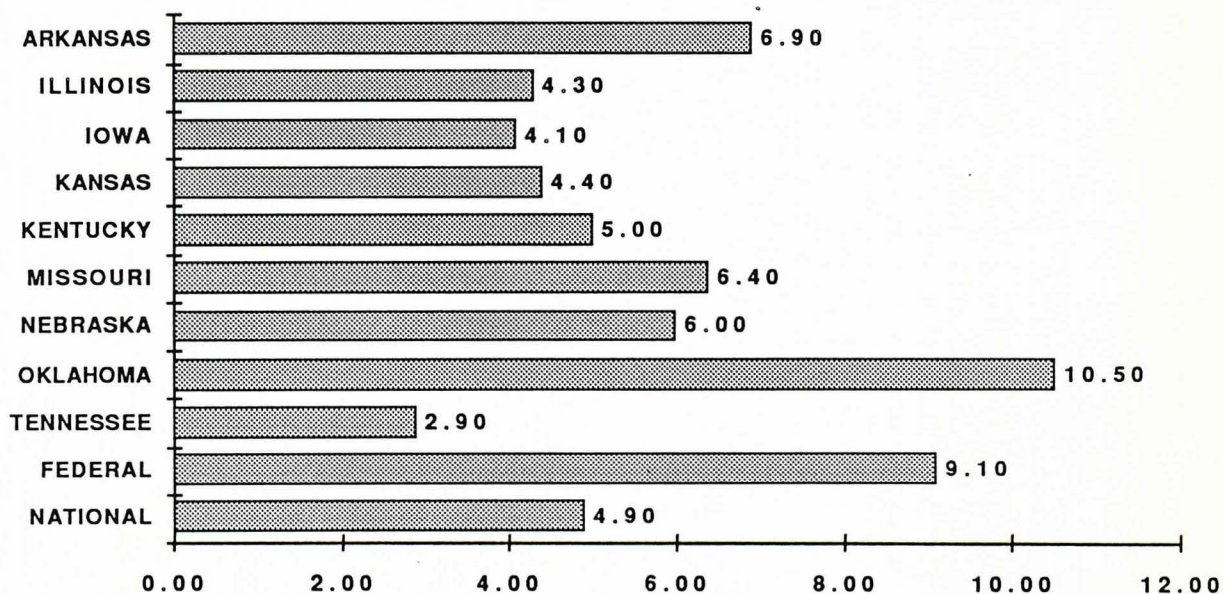


The following series of graphs will serve to illustrate additional features of the correction system in Missouri and how it compares with other state systems.

**FIGURE II - 2**  
**COMPARISON OF MISSOURI'S INCARCERATION RATES**  
**WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE RATES**

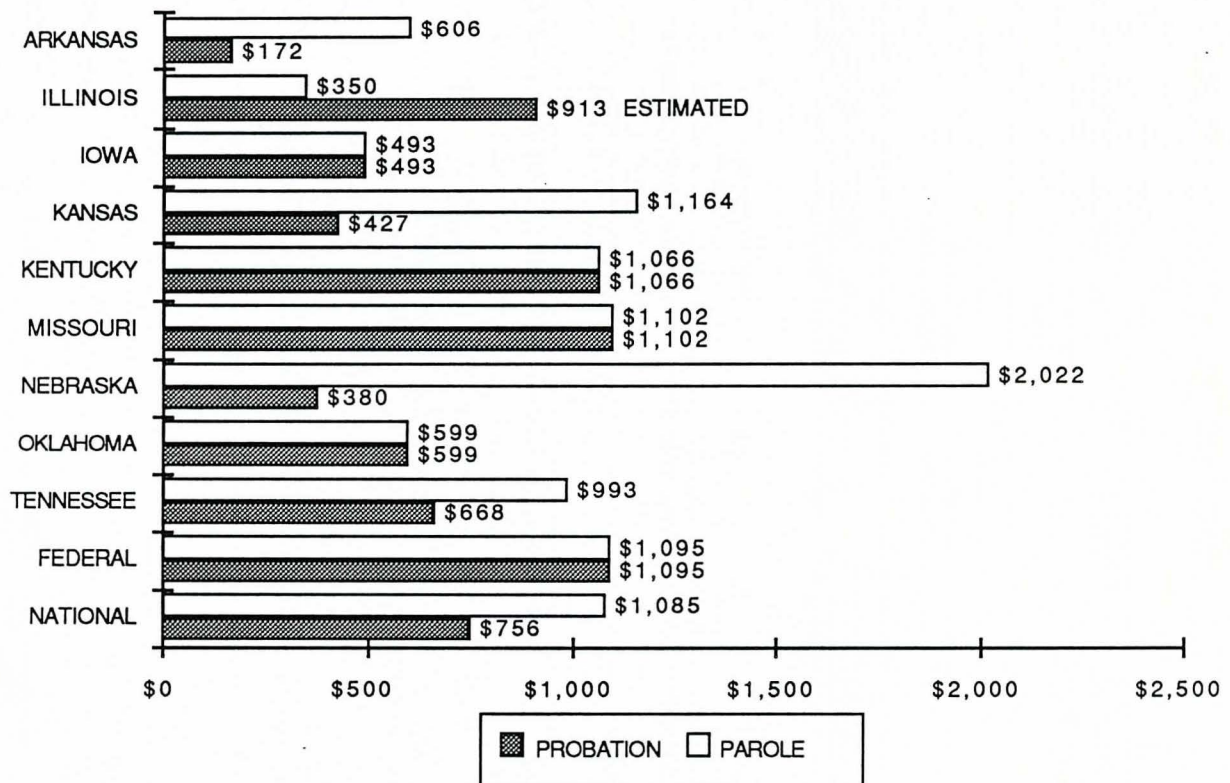


**FIGURE II - 3**  
**INMATE TO CUSTODY OFFICER**  
**STATE COMPARISON**

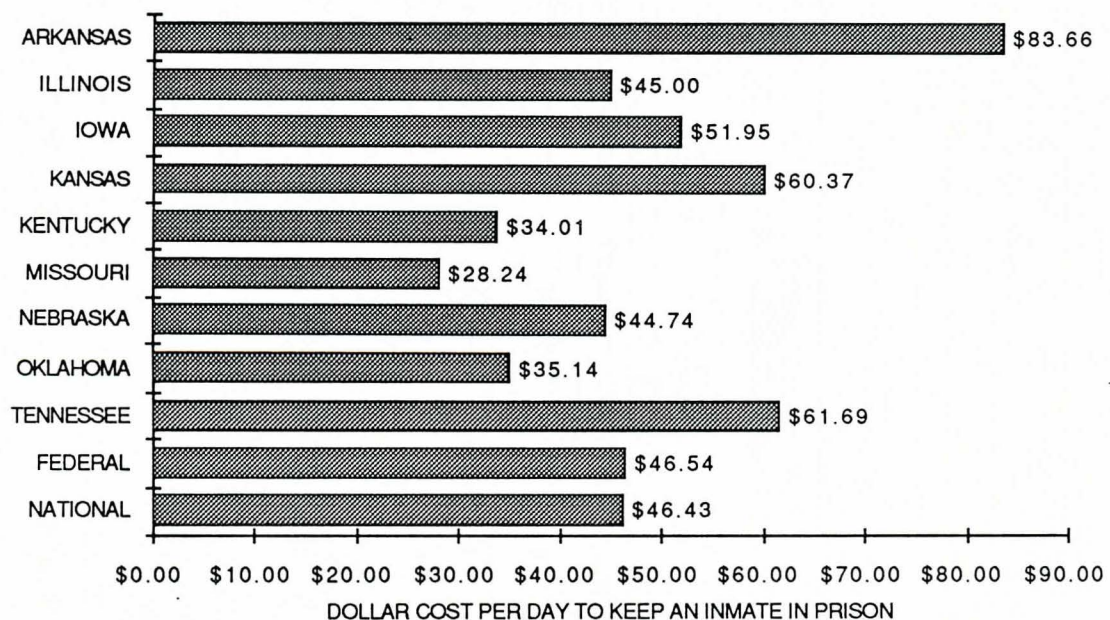




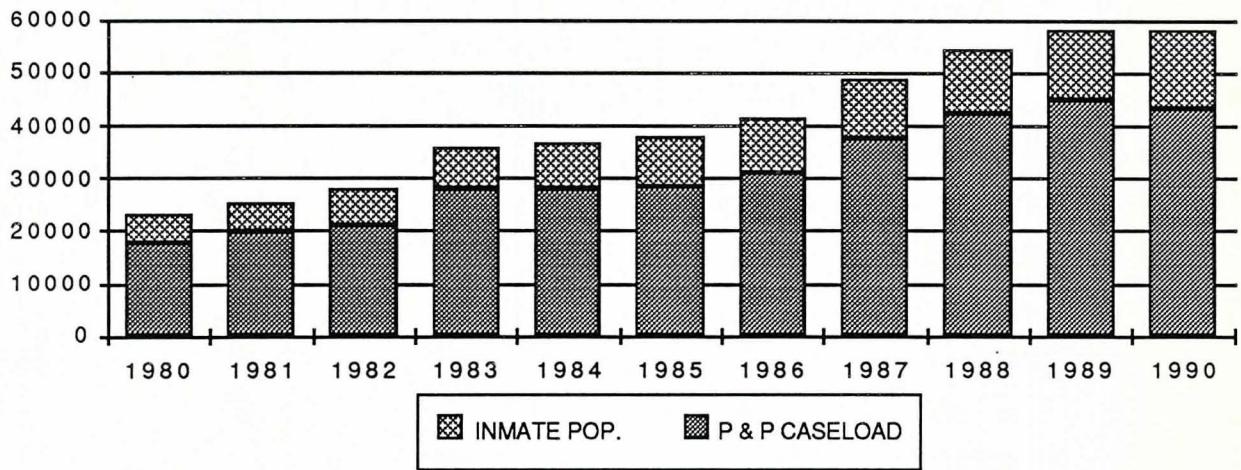
**FIGURE II - 4**  
**ANNUAL COST COMPARISON FOR SUPERVISION**  
**OF INDIVIDUAL PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES FY - 89**



**FIGURE II - 7**  
**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE**  
**COST COMPARISON**  
**1989**



**FIGURE II - 9**  
**MISSOURI'S TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL CASELOAD**  
**BY FISCAL YEAR**

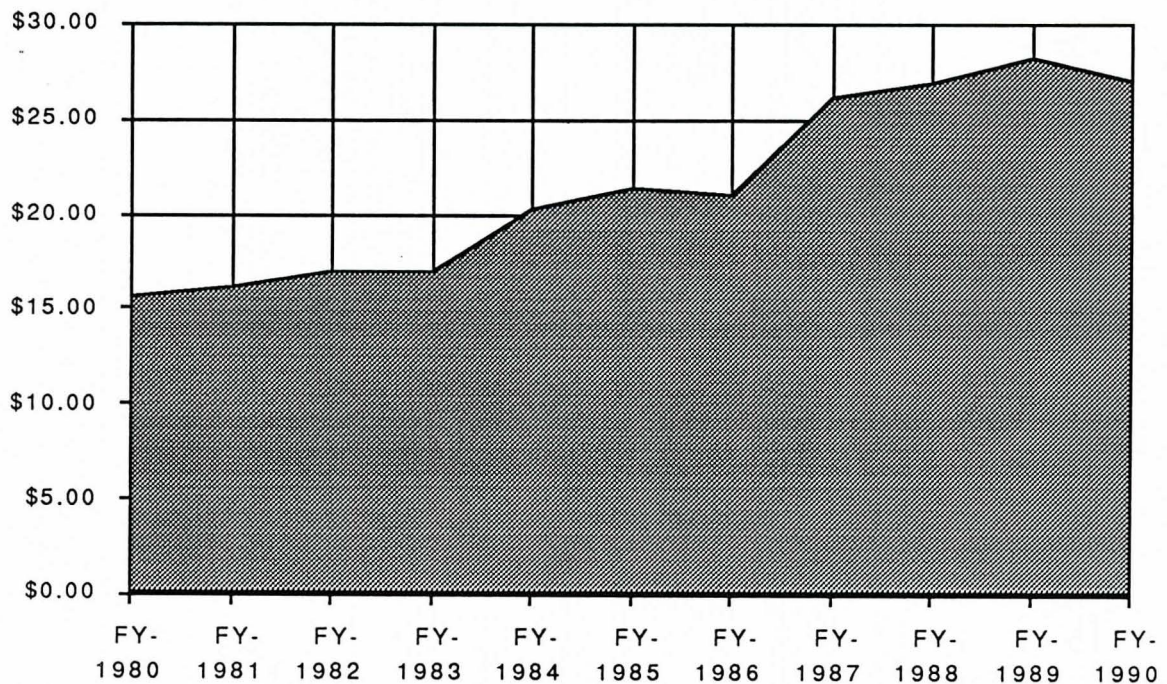




### III. Budget and Administration

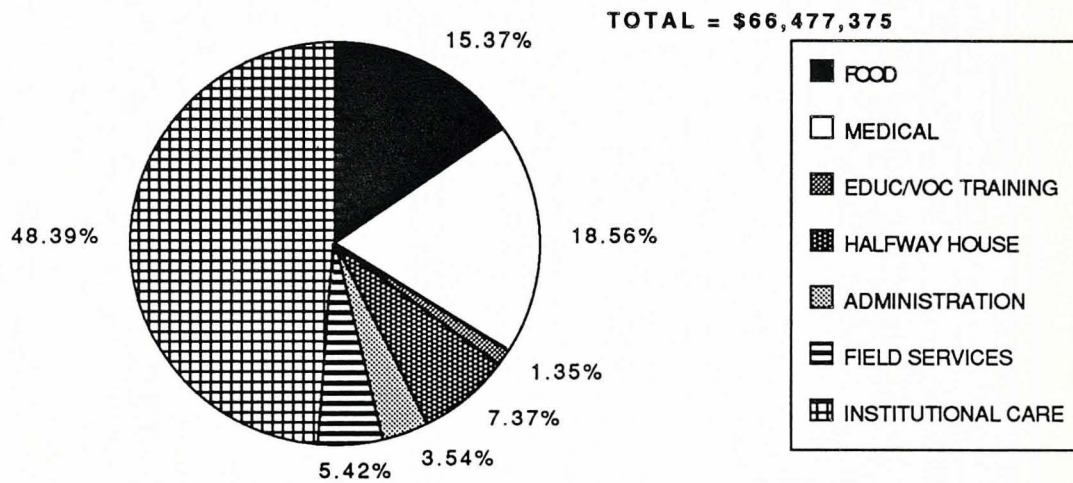
The Department of Corrections is organized into four divisions with a fifth organizational entity comprising the Office of the Director. Legal Counsel; Religious Affairs; Planning, Research and Evaluation; Information Systems and Public Information are all functions handled by staff of the Office of the Director. The Board of Probation and Parole is responsible for releasing inmates from prison and is charged with supervision of parole and probation clients in the community. Institutional activity is handled by the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) and the Division of Classification and Treatment (DCT). Medical, education, mental health, new inmate reception and initial diagnostic evaluation, and other treatment functions are the responsibilities of DCT. DAI is chiefly responsible for internal affairs, custody and security and the daily operation of the prison facilities. The Division of Administration handles all fiscal, personnel, staff training, facility maintenance and inmate banking functions. The division also directs the operation of the Missouri Correctional Enterprises program.

**FIGURE III - 1**  
**DAILY INMATE COST**  
**1980 - 1990**





**FIGURE III - 2  
FISCAL YEAR 1990 BUDGET EXPENDITURES  
FOR E & E FUNDS**



1. What are the departmental appropriation amounts for the past several fiscal years?

FY-86	111,698,224
FY-87	136,720,703
FY-88	150,531,363
FY-89	166,050,089
FY-90	190,975,797
FY-91	204,542,695

The department has experienced an 83.1% increase in operating budget for the period FY-86 - FY-91. The FY-91 budget represents a 7.1% increase over FY-90.

2. How much of the Department's budget goes to Halfway House contractors?

For FY-91, \$5,851,687.00, or almost 2.9% of the operating budget, was appropriated for Halfway House services to inmates and offenders on Parole or Probation. A shortage of Halfway House contract beds has resulted in less than the appropriated amount being spent for Halfway House services in previous years. There are 433 beds under the current contract at nine Halfway Houses.

3. How much of the department budget goes to cover contract and non-contract medical expenses?

During FY-90, the following amounts were spent:

Contracted Medical Services	\$9,036,467.00
Non-contracted Medical Services	2,098,464.00
Drugs, Medicine & Supplies	1,812,039.00
Medical Lab - Equipment & Replacement	57,898.00

4. What does it cost to feed the inmate population for one year?

For FY-90, the budgeted food cost was \$10,216,029.00, which amounted to approximately \$2.00 per inmate per day. The estimated food cost for FY-91 is \$11,872,804.00. Special diets are supplied when prescribed by a doctor.

#### IV. Staffing and Personnel

Over the period of FY-85 through FY-90 authorized staff positions in DOC have increased by 77.4%. Major staff increases in custody classes were experienced as new institutions came on-line and smaller increases in other classes were caused by the rapid growth in inmate population and field supervision workload. At the close of FY-90 the department had 5852.9 authorized staff positions. Authorized staff positions increased to 5945.9 by the end of FY-91. Due to state budgetary constraints, a number of authorized positions are currently unfilled. This has an impact on staff compensatry time balances and work stress.

##### 1. How many employees work for the department?

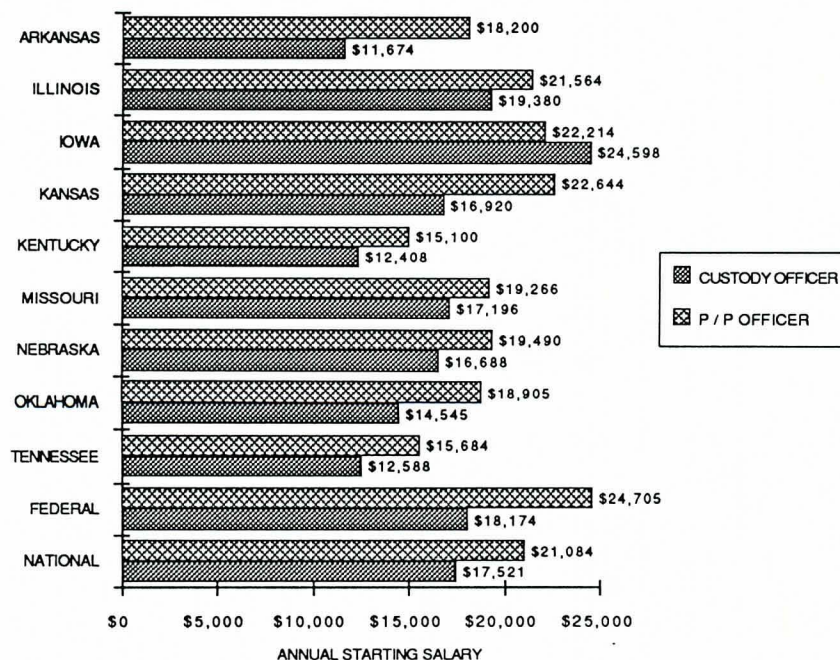
The February 28, 1991 payroll showed 5,543 persons employed by DOC. This breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	39
Division of Administration	207
Division of Classification & Treatment	644
Division of Adult Institutions	3,675
Probation and Parole	<u>978</u>
	5,543

##### 2. How many volunteers work for the DOC?

In February 1991 there were approximately 1,280 active volunteers assisting in department activities.

FIGURE IV - 1  
COMPARISON OF STARTING SALARIES FOR  
CUSTODY AND PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS



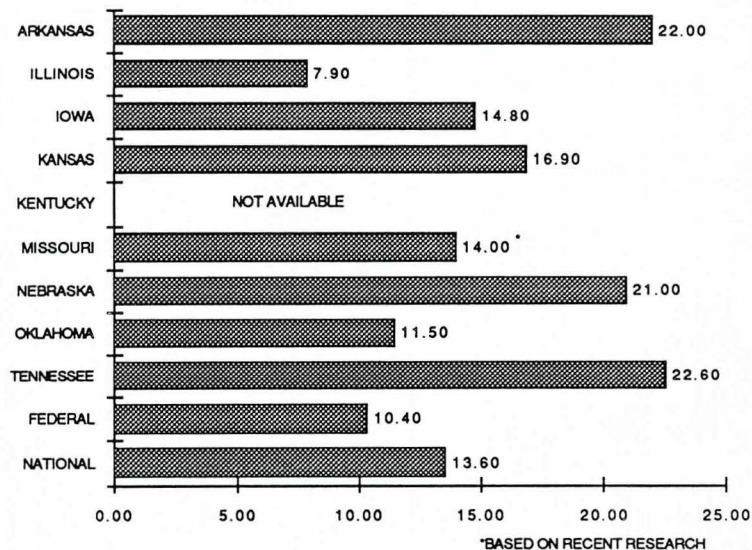


3. What is the entry level salary for CO I and PPO positions?

CO I	\$1406.00	to	\$1460.00	in 6 months
SST/PPO I	\$1574.00	to	\$1637.00	in 6 months

Probation and Parole Officers are hired initially as Social Service Trainees (SST) and then moved into the PPO I classification after one year with a corresponding wage increase to \$1,769.00 per month.

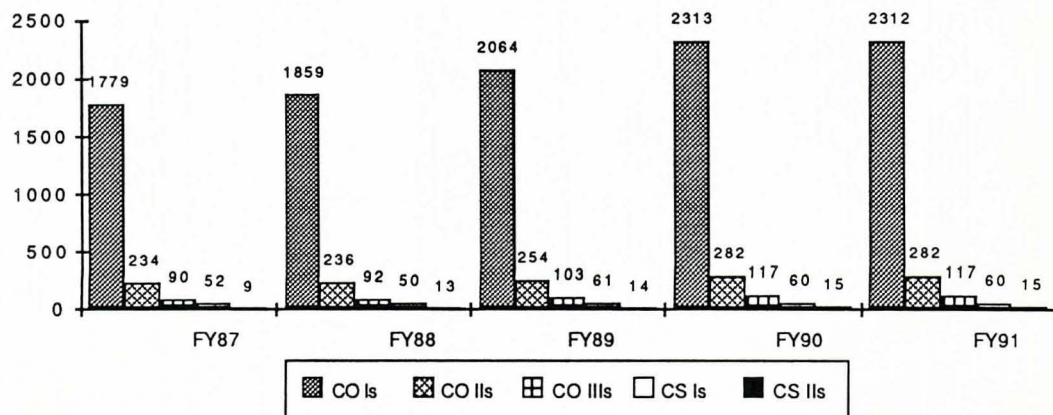
**FIGURE IV - 2**  
**ESTIMATED CUSTODY OFFICER TURNOVER RATES**  
**1989**



4. What is the custody officer turnover rate for Missouri and how does it compare to other states?

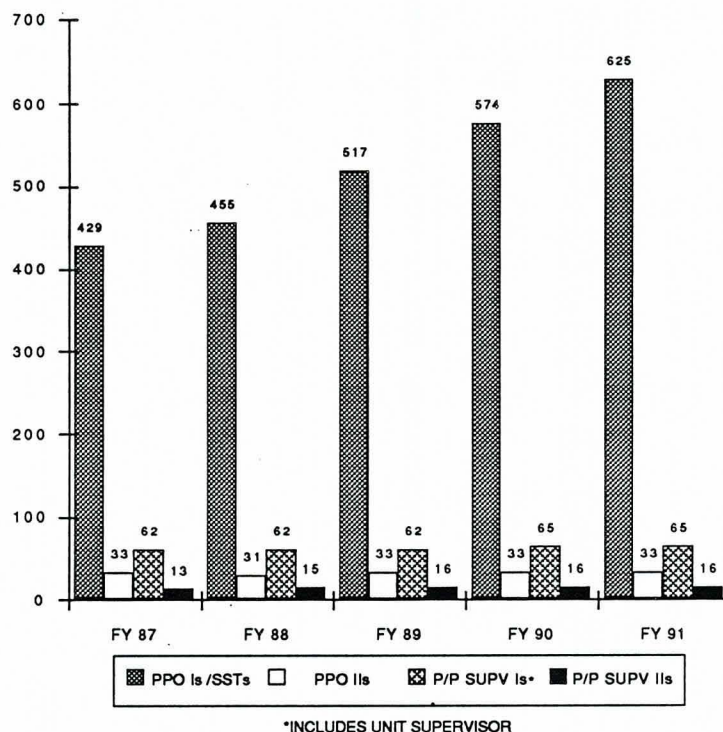
The turnover rate for the year ending June 30, 1989 was 14% for custody officers. This rate is near the national average, according to figures published by the American Correctional Association.

**FIGURE IV - 3**  
**AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR**  
**CORRECTIONS OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**  
**FY 87 THROUGH FY 91**

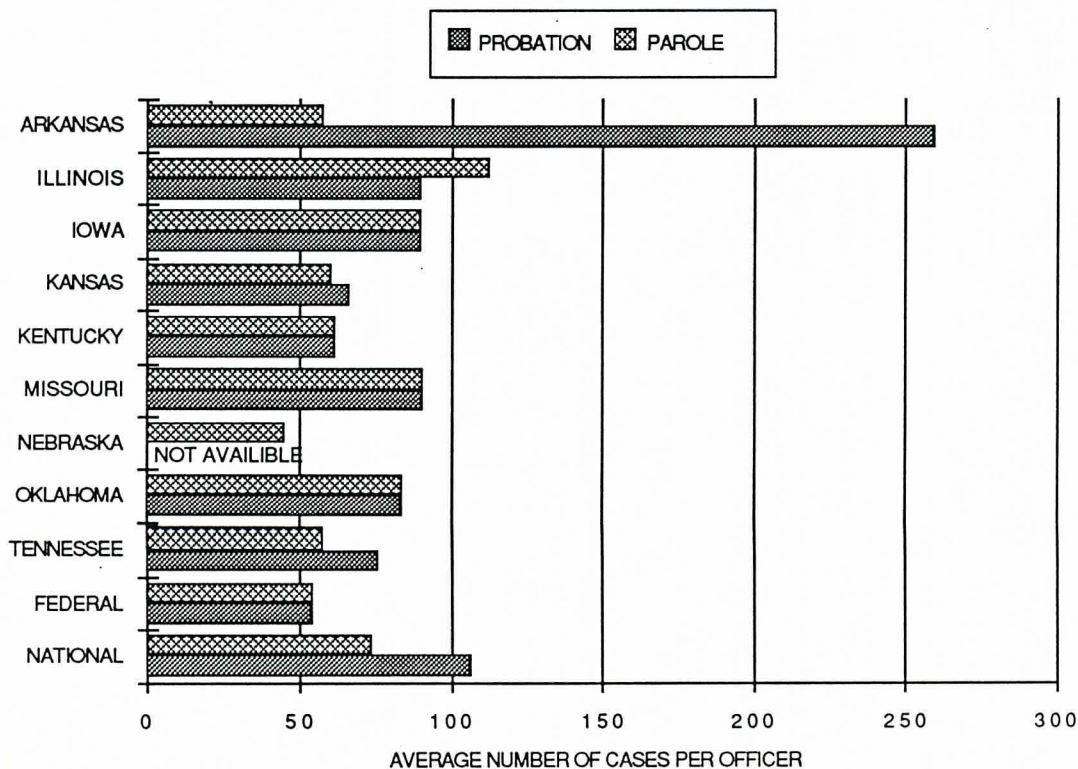




**FIGURE IV - 4**  
**AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**  
**FY 87 THROUGH FY 91**



**FIGURE IV - 5**  
**COMPARISON OF FIELD SERVICES AVERAGE**  
**CASELOADS FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE**



5. Is the general balance of employee compensatory time expected to increase at a more rapid rate given the circumstances of the hiring freeze?

Our largest increase in compensatory time occurred during FY88 with a 67.8% increase. Strict controls were put into place which slowed the increase to 14.38% in FY89 and 18.71% in FY90. Continued efforts resulted in a decrease of 2.2% in FY91. It is expected that compensatory time balances will begin to increase due to the large number of frozen staff positions.

6. How many female officers are there?

In March, 1991 the number of female first line officers was:

Custody Officers (CO I)	372
Probation/Parole Officers (PPO I & SST)	325

7. How many minority employees work for the DOC?

Department records show the following racial breakdown for minority employees in the March, 1991 work force:

Black	325
Asian	13
Nat. American	16
Hispanic	<u>20</u>
	374

In addition, there were 1,916 women employed by the department.

## V. Staff Development and Training

Department employees are encouraged to take advantage of training offered by departmental training staff or by outside sources as funds are available. The Department's training budget for FY-91 is \$491,374.00.

1. How many training hours are required for newly hired custody or probation/parole officers?

160 hours of initial training are required for new custody staff. This includes 16 hours of firearms training (combined classroom and firing range). New Probation and Parole Officers (classified as Social Service Trainees - SSTs) are given 144 classroom hours of training in the first six months on the job and an additional 104 hours of "on the job" training for the first year.

2. How many additional annual training hours are required?

An annual total of 40 hours of training is recommended by policy.

3. How many COs I were trained in FY-90? How many new Probation and Parole officers (SSTs) were trained in FY-90?

A total of 649 COs I went through training for new staff in FY-90. A total of 136 Probation and Parole SSTs also received initial training during the year.

4. Are there training requirements for non-custody staff?

Department policy requires 80 classroom hours of training for new non-custody staff and recommends an additional 40 hours training per year.

5. What is the training budget for FY-87 through FY-91?

FY-87	\$592,374.00
FY-88	\$391,374.00
FY-89	\$491,374.00
FY-90	\$491,374.00
FY-91	\$491,374.00



## VI. Prison Capacity and Construction

Since 1981 the Department of Corrections has opened seven new facilities, adding over 7700 beds to the correctional system capacity. The house arrest program, started in late 1989, increased inmate capacity by approximately 400. On January 1, 1991 the total institutional capacity stood at 14,822 beds with another 460 inmates placed in contract halfway houses or under electronic house arrest. The inmate population totaled 14,946.

The unprecedented growth of Missouri's prison population has become a major concern for criminal justice decision makers over the past eighteen months. It was hoped that the addition of two new prisons to the state correctional system in the late 1980s would provide ample growth capacity far into the 1990s. Instead, accelerated population growth, fueled in part by increased drug offense commitments, rapidly consumed the added prison space. By early 1990 it was apparent that the current growth rate would double Missouri's prison population by 1997 - growing far beyond the state's capacity to house, feed and manage inmates. As a result of the alarming growth rate, Department planners and administrators developed a variety of options for controlling future prison growth.

By July 1990, strategies initiated in early 1990 began to bear fruit. The Tipton Treatment Center provided short-term intensive programming for technical parole violators as an alternative to revocation. The importance of community based alternatives to institutional punishment was emphasized in an education and awareness campaign directed toward judges, prosecutors and the public in general. Increased judicial use of shock probation and other alternative punishments developed during the year. The Parole Board's release practices were reviewed and fine tuned to conform to published guidelines. The rampant growth in prison population experienced in the first half of 1990 was matched by a decline in population during the second half of the year. At this writing the population has remained steady at 15,050, declining from a high of 15,250 in September 1990 and remaining below the June population count of 15,108.

While the total prison growth rate has become more manageable, we continue to see an accelerated growth rate among women inmates, causing increased crowding of our two female institutions. Plans are being considered for the construction of a new 500 bed women's facility within the next few years to accommodate this increase.

### 1. What is the operating capacity of Missouri's prisons?

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY	POPULATION
Western Missouri Correctional Center	1975	1965
Jefferson City Correctional Center	1946	1927
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center	896	857
Chillicothe Correctional Center	430	410
Moberly Correctional Center	1265	1265
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	1100	1100
Farmington Correctional Center	1843	1835
Algoa Correctional Center	1235	1233
Boonville Correctional Center	900	895
Central Missouri Correctional Center	1000	978
Renz Correctional Center	320	315
Ozark Correctional Center	690	690
St. Mary's Honor Center	209	197
Kansas City Honor Center	244	198
Halfway Houses **	303	95
Potosi Correctional Center	514	481
Tipton Treatment Center	255	243

Due to ongoing renovation and other facility changes, the operating capacity is subject to change. These figures are for March 20, 1991.

\*\* Total Halfway House contracted capacity is 433 beds however only 70% of those (or a maximum of 395) are available for placement of institutional release cases while the remaining 30% are available for probation cases. Since the status of an inmate placed in a Halfway House will generally change to parole jurisdiction while he or she is residing in the Halfway House, the numbers reflected above are for only those residents that remain under inmate status on the date of the count. Many inmates are released directly to a Halfway House when granted parole and do not serve any time in the facility as an inmate.

2. What is the cost of constructing a new prison in Missouri?

Potosi Correctional Center	\$56 million
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$45 million
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$25 million
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$32 million

3. What is the cost per (designed) bed in these new facilities?

Potosi Correctional Center	\$112,000.
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$ 45,000.
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$ 62,500.
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$ 50,000.

(1980 costs)

4. Are Missouri's inmates housed in single or multiple person cells? What is the size (in square footage) of an inmate's cell?

The great majority of Missouri's inmates are housed in double occupant cells. This is currently the general practice unless there are special management problems involved such as protective custody or disciplinary problems requiring segregation. Based on a survey conducted several years ago, the average area per inmate in general housing was approximately 48 square feet while the average area in special housing was 54 square feet.



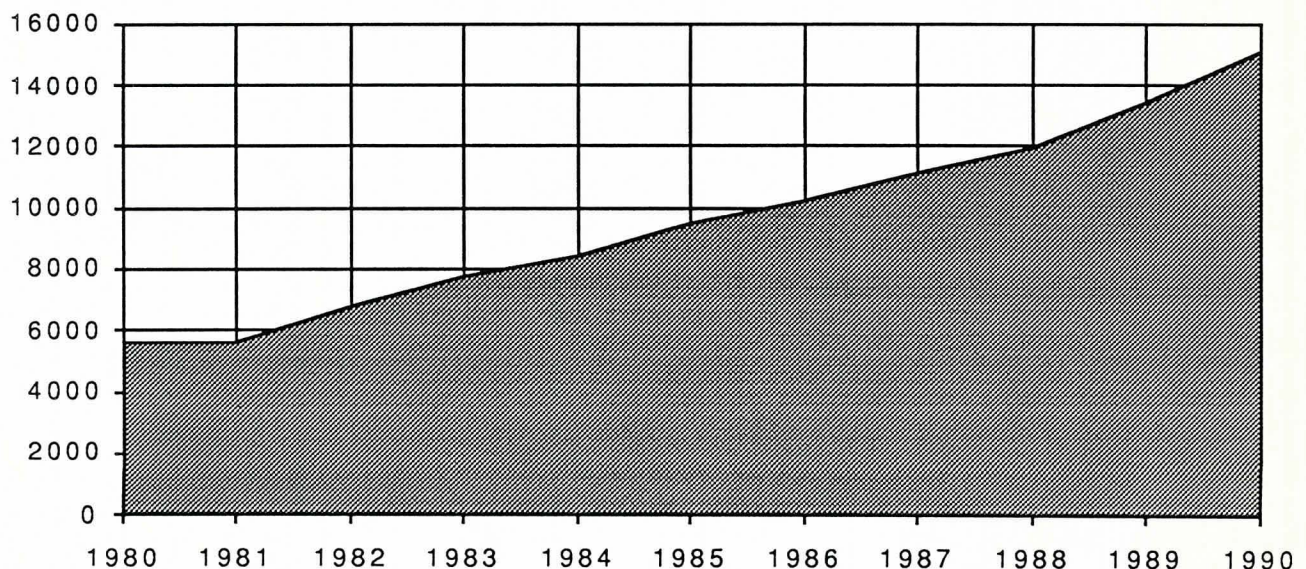
## VII. Population Growth and Overcrowding

According to Bureau of Justice Statistics the inmate growth of more than 80,000 people nationwide from midyear 1989 to midyear 1990 was the largest annual growth in the past sixty-five years. This growth reflected an average demand for approximately 1,500 new beds per week.

Female prison population growth continued to outpace the percentage increase for male prisoners. The number of female prisoners increased by 7.1 percent during the first half of 1990, compared to a 5.9 percent increase in the number of males. As of June 30 there were 43,541 female prisoners and 711,884 male prisoners nationwide.

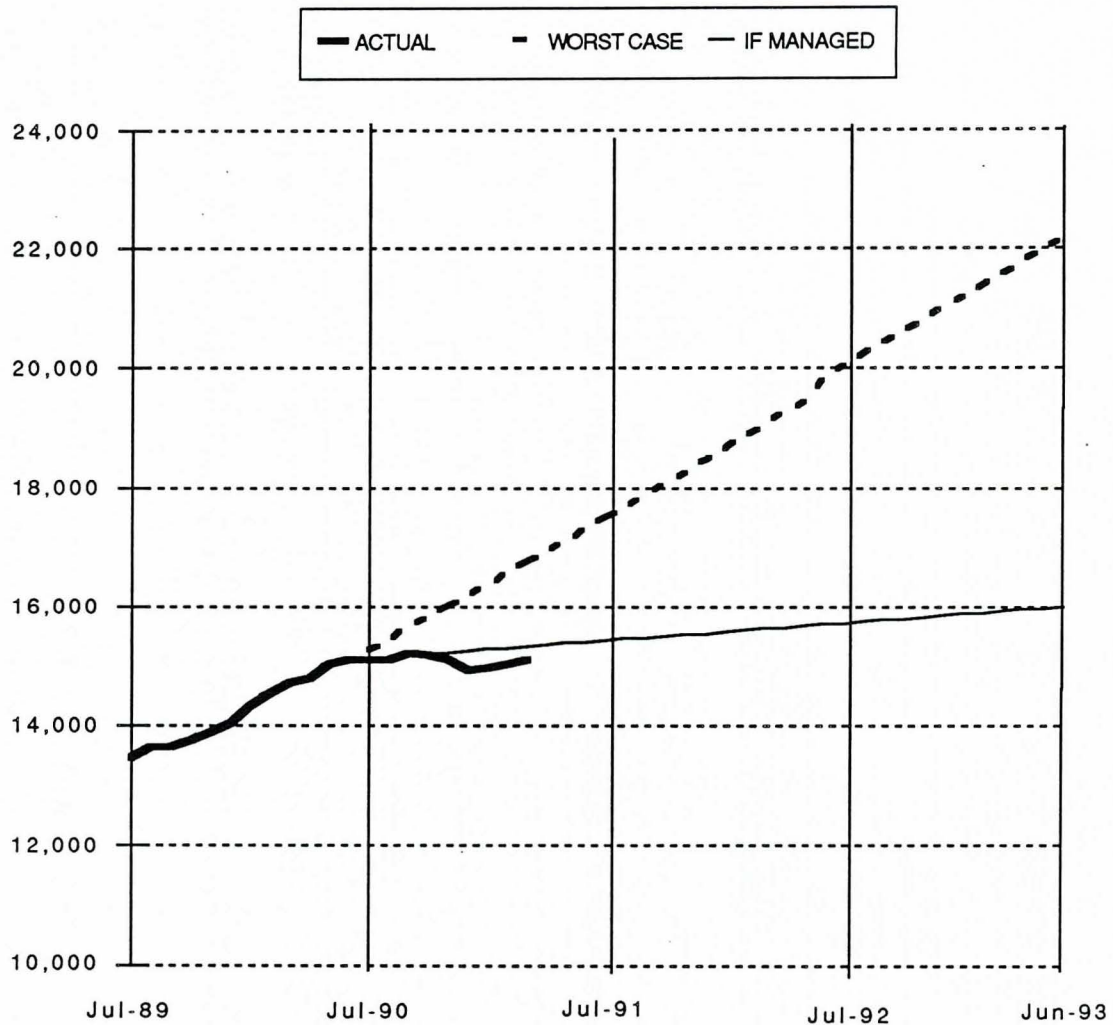
For the most part, only three factors control prison population growth - admissions, releases, and length of stay. This is a deceptively simple way of looking at a very complex and costly problem. Prison admissions and sentence lengths are subject to the decisions and actions of the sentencing court judges and prosecutors across the state. Admissions to prison have been increasing significantly since 1980 and prison sentences increased for some offenses due to the 1979 changes in the state's criminal code. Prison releases and the inmate's length of stay in prison are controlled to a major extent by the Parole Board, which reviews each eligible inmate's case and sets a presumptive release date. In recent years, a growing number of laws have been passed which restrict or prohibit release on parole for inmates convicted of certain offenses. This group of ineligible or parole restricted inmates is growing each year and they will eventually represent a substantial portion of the inmate population. New and innovative alternatives to incarceration are being explored as a means of effectively controlling, supervising, and rehabilitating potential inmates outside of the prison environment.

**FIGURE VII - 1**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDING INMATE POPULATION**  
**FY - 80 THROUGH FY - 90**





**FIGURE VII - 1a**  
**INMATE POPULATION PROJECTION**



1. What were the population figures for the past five fiscal years? (June 30th figures)

FY-85	9,497
FY-86	10,257
FY-87	11,150
FY-88	11,922
FY-89	13,406
FY-90	15,106

2. What are the projected population figures for the next five fiscal years? (June 30th figures)

FY-91	15,565
FY-92	15,784
FY-93	15,341
FY-94	14,968
FY-95	14,738

Our current projections are based on a number of assumptions which anticipate increased use of community based punishments and the impact of demographic changes in the state population. If Missouri's incarceration rate continues to increase and community punishments do not materialize, the prison population could easily exceed 26,000 by FY-96.

3. What has been the female inmate population over the past five years and what is projected for the future?

Past Female Population		Projected Female Population	
FY-86	418	FY-91	817
FY-87	515	FY-92	859
FY-88	584	FY-93	859
FY-89	689	FY-94	862
FY-90	794	FY-95	872

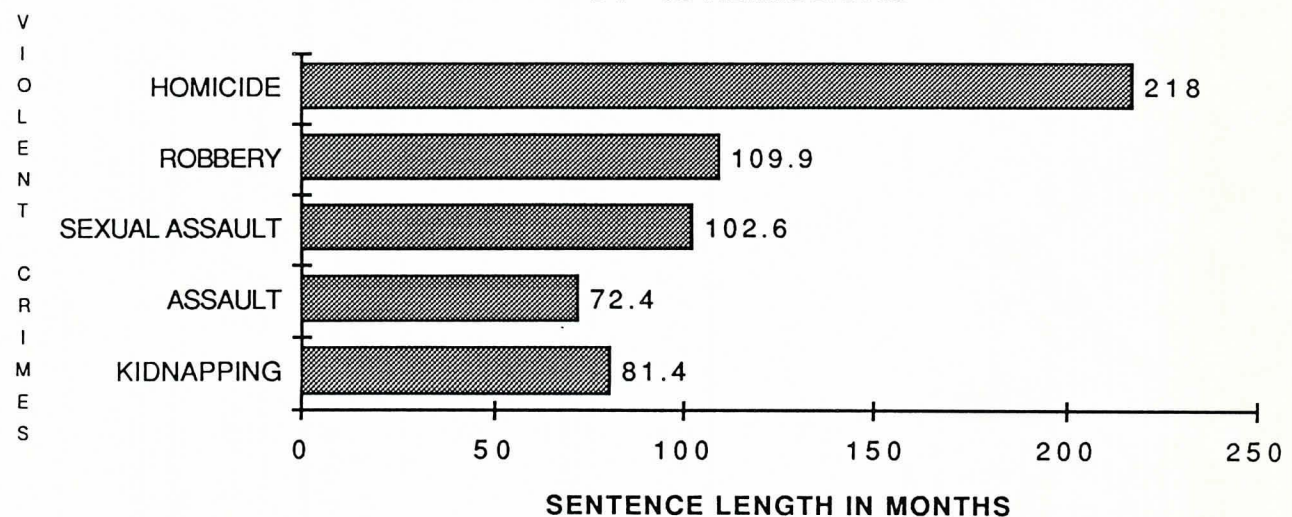
4. What has been the number of inmates admitted to prison and released from prison over the past several years?

	All Admissions	All Releases	Net Gain
FY-83	3,893	2,881	1,012
FY-84	4,083	3,485	598
FY-85	4,627	3,540	1,087
FY-86	4,974	4,176	798
FY-87	5,874	4,966	908
FY-88	6,305	5,520	785
FY-89	7,288	5,835	1,453
FY-90	8,520	6,899	1,621
FY-91	8,393	8,249	144

5. What is the average sentence length of inmates in prison?

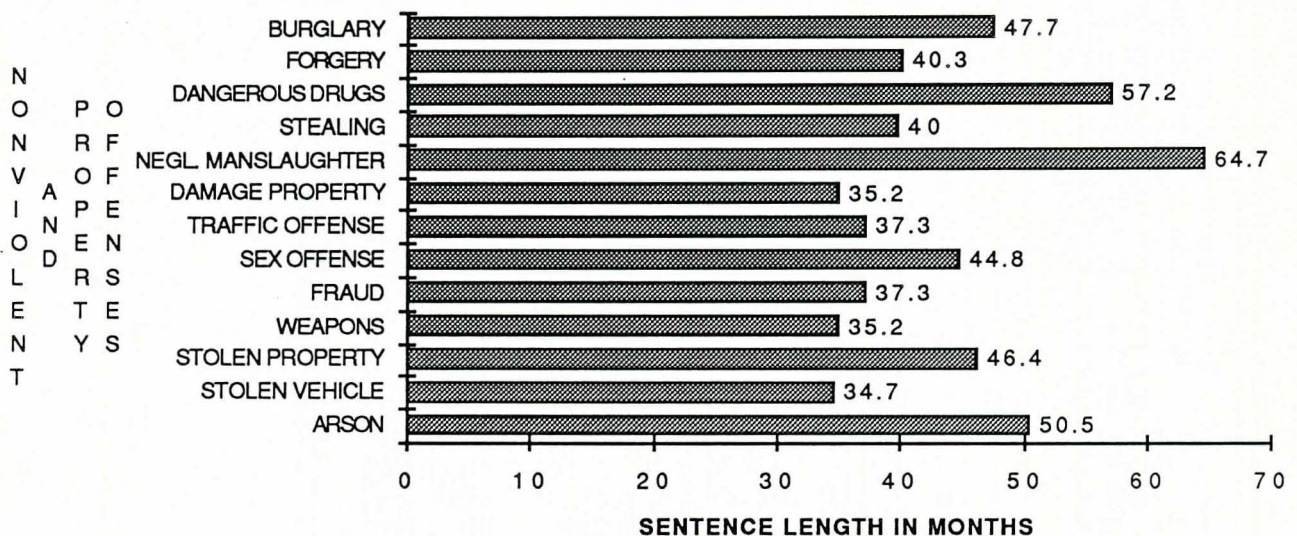
The average length of the single most serious sentence for all inmates now in prison is 105.24 months (mean) (8.77 yrs.), with a median of 60 months (5 yrs.). The mean and median length of sentence has been decreasing due to the increased number of short term nonviolent property offenders being sent to prison in recent years. During FY-87 the median term was 84 months while the mean prison term was 113.27 months or 9.44 years. These figures ignore life sentence terms since true averages cannot be determined when including a life sentence.

**FIGURE VII - 2**  
**AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTHS IN MONTHS**  
**FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ON FILE**  
**CY - 90 ADMISSIONS**





**FIGURE VII - 3**  
**AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTHS IN MONTHS**  
**FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ON FILE**  
**CY - 90 ADMISSIONS**



6. How many life sentence inmates are currently confined in prison? How many new life sentence inmates were admitted in CY-90?

There are currently 1104 life sentence inmates in Missouri's prison system. Most of these are housed at JCCC, MCC, or MECC. During CY-90 there were 73 new inmates admitted to prison with life sentences.

7. How many inmates are ineligible for parole release?

There are 29 inmates serving sentences of 30 years without parole (prior and persistent sex offenders), and another 262 inmates (generally first degree murder offenders) serving at least 50 years without parole eligibility.

8. How many inmates are on "death row" and when did the last execution take place?

As of August 23, 1991, there were 76 inmates on Missouri's death row, 74 males and 2 females, 42 are white and 34 are black. The most recent execution in Missouri took place on August 23, 1991.

9. What type of crime could result in a death sentence?

The only crime that has the possibility of a death sentence is first degree murder. Life in prison without parole is another possible sentence for murder.

10. When did the new Capital Punishment law become effective and how many inmates have been executed?

The new Capital Punishment law became effective on May 26, 1977. Since then 6 inmates have been executed all by lethal injection.

11. How many states have a death penalty?

Thirty-six states have death as a possible sentence.



12. Is Missouri considering any innovative programs to reduce prison overcrowding?

Over the last several years the Department of Corrections has initiated several programs which will assist in the management of the increasing prison population. The House Arrest program, implemented in late 1989, provided electronic monitoring of low risk inmates within a closely restricted environment of home, work and/or school or treatment programs. Currently there are approximately 400 inmates in the program and many of those involved will be paroled from the program. Another innovative program developed over the last few years is a residential treatment center program for technical violators. The prototype of this program began in Kansas City as the "Recycling Center" but the concept has been expanded to include the 200 bed Tipton Treatment Center (males) and 20 beds at the St. Mary's Honor Center (females). The 100 bed Mineral Point Treatment Center is scheduled to open in early 1991 on the grounds of the Potosi Correctional Center and a 200 bed Farmington Treatment Center is under construction at the Farmington Correctional Center. The treatment centers offer short term, 90 day, intensive treatment programs for individuals who have violated a parole or probation technical condition or have committed a minor, technical infraction of an institutional rule at an Honor Center or Halfway House.

Prior to implementation of these programs, technical violators were revoked and remained in prison for an average of 14 months before re-release. Each treatment center provides an annual capacity of four times the total bed count since residents stay in the treatment program for 90 days before release. This yields a total of 2,080 annual treatment beds at a cost of around \$31 per day per bed. Individual resident cost amounts to \$2,790 for the duration of the program compared to an average of \$11,365 for violators returned for a full fourteen months of prison. Violators who have committed new offenses are ineligible for treatment programs and are officially revoked to prison.

## VIII. Prison Admission Statistics

The increasing rate of prison admissions is one of the major forces driving the increase in inmate population and the overcrowding problem. The number of offenders committed to prison by the courts has been increasing steadily over the past several years and we have also seen an increase in parole or conditional release violation returns.

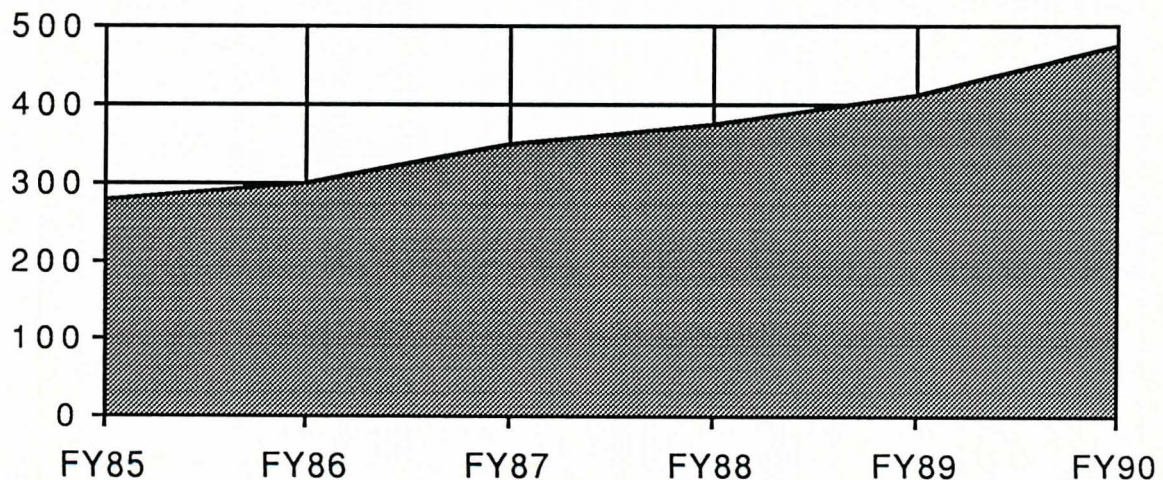
The admission process provides the department with its first real opportunity to find out basic information about a new inmate. With the opening of the new Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center in 1987, we have been able to improve upon the admission process and spend some additional time learning about the needs and problems of the newly arrived inmates.

1. How many new inmates are admitted to Missouri's prison system each year?

The following prison admission figures reflect only new court commitments and do not include returns from parole supervision.

FY-85	3,363
FY-86	3,603
FY-87	4,228
FY-88	4,490
FY-89	4,976
FY-90	5,715
FY-91	5,942

**FIGURE VIII - 1**  
**NEW PRISON COMMITMENTS**  
**MONTHLY AVERAGE BY FISCAL YEAR**



2. How many of our newly committed inmates have served prison time before?

Based on Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center data, recidivists made up 24% of our prison admissions in CY-90.



3. How long are sentence lengths for those sentenced to prison in CY-90?

The average (mean) sentence length for new male inmates admitted in CY-90 was 67 months, or slightly more than five and one-half years. The median sentence length was 48 months. The average (mean) sentence length for new female inmates admitted in CY-90 was 53 months, or almost four and one-half years. The median sentence length was 48 months. These figures ignore life terms since true averages cannot be calculated using life sentences.

4. How many parole and/or conditional release violators are returned to prison each year?

Annual Admission and Release reports show that the number of returned violators has increased over the past six years. Approximately 19% of those returned from FY-85 through FY-90 received new sentences.

FY-85	1,052
FY-86	1,056
FY-87	1,223
FY-88	1,478
FY-89	1,971
FY-90	2,234
FY-91	1,894

5. What was the gender, racial, and ethnic composition of the CY-90 prison admissions?

Based on computer counts of inmates entering prison during the year, the composition of the newly received offenders was:

Sex:	Male	91.3%	Race:	Asian	Less than 0.1%
	Female	8.7%		Black	38.9%
				Native Amer.	0.3%
Ethnicity:				White	60.8%
	Hispanic Origin				1.1%
	Non-Hispanic				98.9%

6. How old were the new inmates received in CY-90?

Average age of those received in CY-90 was 28 years, while the median age was 26 years.

7. How old must an offender be before he or she can be committed to an adult correctional facility?

Minimum age for commitment depends on whether a defendant is tried as an adult, and there is no specific age set by statute. Offenders as young as 15 have been tried as adults and committed to prison.

8. How long does an inmate stay at FRDC after being admitted to prison?

Under normal circumstances a newly received inmate will remain at the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center ten (10) working days.

9. Are there any significant changes in the characteristics of offenders admitted to prison over the past several years?

Although, nationwide, women are less than 6% of the total prison population, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that at year end 1989 there were 40,556 female prison inmates which is a 200% growth since 1980. In Missouri a review of recent court commitments shows that women are making up a slightly larger segment of the prison admissions each year. Much of this increase



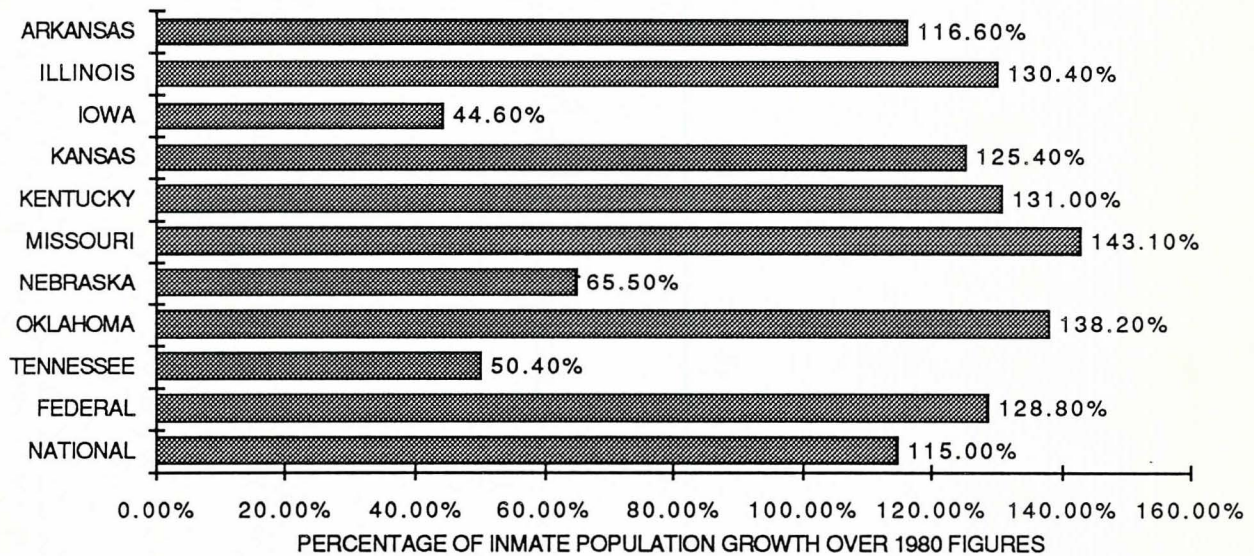
can be traced to the increase in drug offense convictions. In calendar year 1990, drug offenders made up a larger segment of new female commitments (28.9%) than among the total new inmate admissions (22.4%).

Nonviolent property crimes are responsible for a growing proportion of the yearly prison admissions. In 1987, 74.5% of the prison commitments were for nonviolent offenses. In 1990 nonviolent offenses made up 79.2% of the new admissions. Drug admissions make up a major portion of prison admissions, increasing from 13.3% of admissions in 1987 to 22.4% of admissions in calendar year 1990. Along with the offense changes we have seen changes in the numbers of inmates receiving sentences of from two to five years. There does not appear to be a major increase in the numbers of inmates receiving sentences of five years or less, however there is considerable fluctuation each year in the percentage of inmates admitted with two, three or four year sentences. An earlier trend noted in the middle 1980s toward increased use of shorter sentences for nonviolent offenders has been slowed by the slightly longer drug offense prison terms of recent years. There have been fewer life sentence inmates coming to prison over the past three calendar years.

## IX. Inmate Population Statistics

Missouri's inmate population has more than doubled since 1980, and has continued growing at a steady pace although not at the accelerated rate of the early 1980s. As the criminal justice system responded to the 1979 revisions of the Missouri Criminal Code, some offenders began serving longer prison sentences and greater numbers of offenders were sentenced to prison terms.

**FIGURE IX - 1**  
**PERCENT OF CHANGE**  
**IN INMATE POPULATION**  
**1980 - 1989**



On December 31, 1990, the inmate population stood at 14,944 persons. There were 802 female and 14,142 male inmates in prison at the close of CY-90. There are now approximately 260 individuals in prison for every 100,000 state residents.

### 1. Which counties send the greatest number of offenders to prison?

Metropolitan counties in the St. Louis and Kansas City regions send the greatest number of inmates to prison. St. Louis City, Jackson County, and St. Louis County are the top three, with over 52% of the inmate population. Counties with smaller urban centers, such as Greene, Boone, Jasper, and Buchanan, also send significant numbers to prison. The top twelve counties are ranked as follows:

St. Louis City  
Jackson County  
St. Louis County  
Boone County  
Greene County  
Clay County  
Jasper County  
St. Charles County  
Buchanan County  
Cape Girardeau County  
Jefferson County  
Cole County



2. What is the percentage of violent offenders in prison?

Offenders with sentences for violent crimes make up 47.4% of the inmate population. These are ranked as follows:

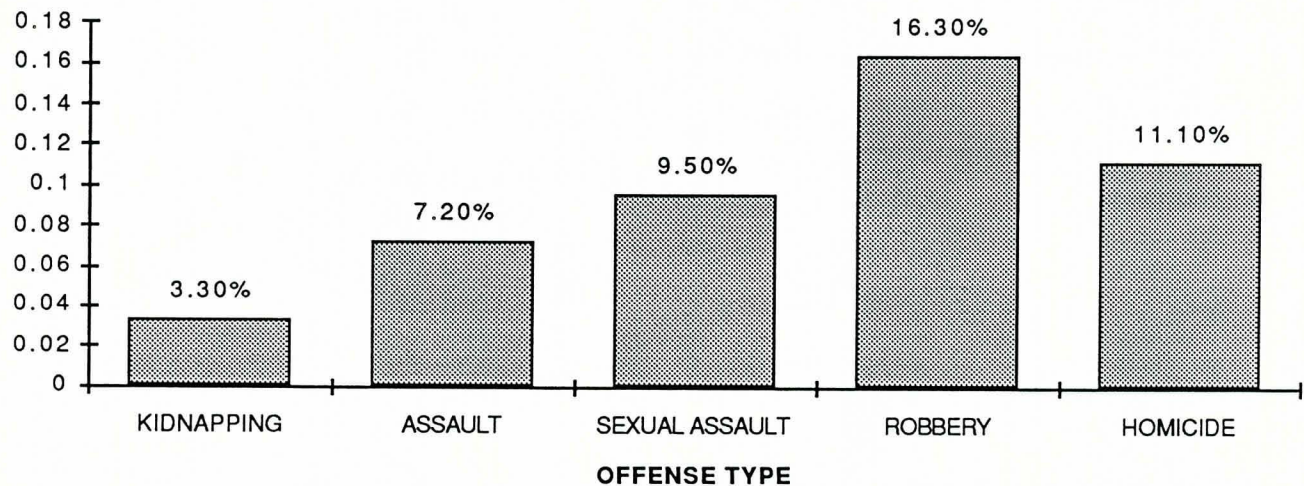
Robbery	16.3%
Homicide	11.1%
Rape/Sex. Assault	9.5%
Assault	7.2%
Kidnapping	3.3%

3. What percentage of inmates are in prison for non-violent or property offenses?

Approximately 52.6 percent of the inmate population in Missouri's prisons are serving sentences for non-violent or property offenses. The top five offenses are ranked as follows:

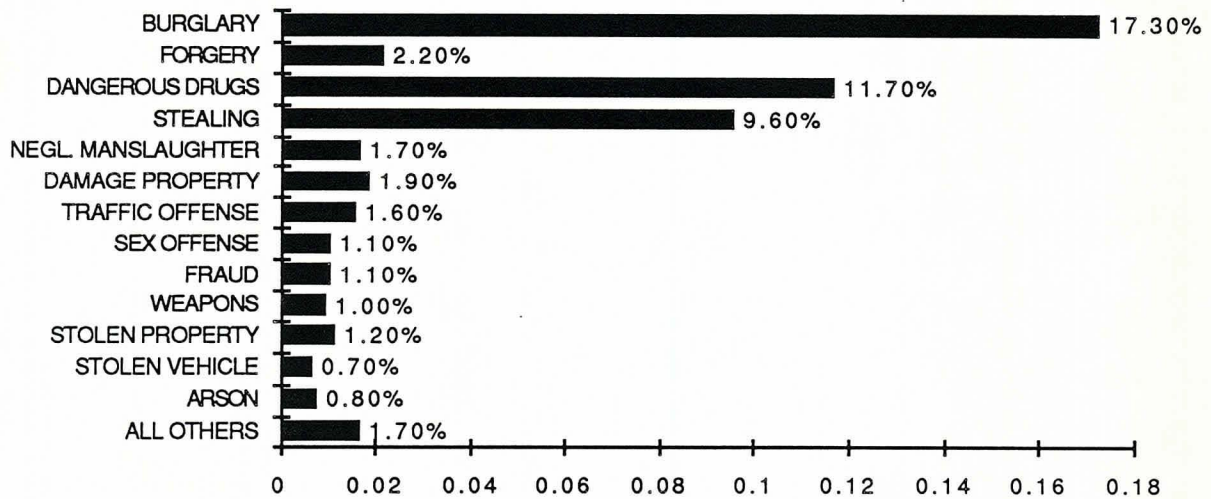
Burglary	17.3%
Dangerous Drugs	11.7%
Larceny	9.6%
Forgery	2.2%
Property Damage	1.9%

**FIGURE IX - 2**  
**MISSOURI PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE:**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 1990**





**FIGURE IX - 3**  
**MISSOURI PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE:**  
**NON-VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES**  
**DECEMBER 31, 1990**



4. What is the age range of Missouri's inmate population?

Current age distribution for Missouri's inmates, grouped in five year increments, is as follows:

15 - 19	4.5%
20 - 24	20.5%
25 - 29	23.9%
30 - 34	21.7%
35 - 39	13.6%
40 - 44	7.7%
45 - 49	3.9%
50 - 54	1.9%
55 - 59	1.2%
60 +	1.0%

The average age (mean) is 31.13 years and the median age is 28 years.

5. What is the racial and ethnic composition of the prison population?

At the end of the calendar year 1990, racial composition of the inmate population was:

White	53.8%
Black	46.0%
Native American	0.2%
Asian	Less than .1%

There has been no significant change in racial composition over the past five years. Hispanic inmates of all races currently make up 0.9% of the population. We have seen a slight increase in the number of Hispanic inmates since 1983.

6. What percent of the inmate population is from outside Missouri? How many Interstate Corrections Compact cases do we have?

Around 30% of the inmate population was born outside of Missouri. Interstate compact cases account for 0.3% of the inmate population. At the end of 1990 we had 50 inmates serving time in Missouri from other states, while 53 Missouri inmates were transferred to other states via the Interstate Corrections Compact.

7. What is the distribution of prison inmates over the five custody levels?

On December 31, 1990 the inmate population custody distribution was as follows:

C-1	1,705	12.1%
C-2	4,032	28.6%
C-3	2,956	20.9%
C-4	2,805	19.9%
C-5	2,626	18.6%

(Total does not match inmate population due to new inmates with no ICA/RCA on file or due to other computer program edit requirements.)

8. Are all inmates housed according to their custody level rating?

Ninety-one percent of the population is housed in an adequate custody setting. The goal of the classification system is to accurately match an inmate to the facility that best meets his or her needs. Not all inmates are housed in facilities that match their custody level rating, although this is the factor that is given highest priority in assignment or transfer decisions. Approximately 32% of the inmate population resides in facilities that do not match the custody rating of the inmate. Most of these inmates (73%) are housed in facilities that have tighter custody restrictions than are warranted by the individual's custody rating. Slightly less than 9% of the inmate population has been assigned or transferred to a facility which has a lower custody level than would be warranted by the custody rating on file.

9. How has the new certified grievance procedure impacted the numbers of grievances processed by the Superintendent's and Director's offices?

As demonstrated by the graph, the number of grievances filed with the superintendent has decreased by 64%. Appeals have decreased by 36%.

10. How many inmate lawsuits are filed each year?

There are approximately 1,700 lawsuits in pending status at this time. During calendar year 1990, 1,318 lawsuits were filed. These suits cover all aspects of inmate life, but most are civil rights cases filed in federal court.

11. Has the increase in inmate population been accompanied by a similar increase in the numbers of "use of force" incidents, assaults on inmates and assaults on staff?

From FY86 to FY91 the inmate population increased by 48.7%. Use of Force incidents increased by 71.1%; inmate assaults on other inmates decreased by 7.46% and inmate assaults on staff increased by 110%.

12. Has the number of conduct violations written increased with the increase in the number of inmates?

Since FY86 the inmate population has increased 48.7% while the total number of conduct violations increased by 63.65%. Major rule violations actually decreased by 22.36% over the same period.

13. How many inmate crimes are investigated each year?

A total of 3,796 investigations were carried out by institutional staff during CY-90. This averages 316.3 per month. A total of 372 requests for prosecution were made as a result of the CY-90 investigations.

14. How many inmate gangs exist in Missouri prisons? How many gang members are there?



While there are a number of inmates who are members of organized gangs that operate outside of the prison system, there is only a very limited amount of organized gang activity inside Missouri's prisons.

15. How much money goes into the Crime Victim's Compensation Fund from prison inmates?

During fiscal year 1990 a total of \$295,940.66 was deposited in the victim's compensation fund by prison inmates.

16. Do inmates have access to money while in prison? Are they paid for their work?

Possession of cash by inmates is prohibited; however, those inmates in honor centers and halfway houses often work in the community and can carry cash. Inmate finances are managed through the inmate finance office. Inmate wages are credited electronically to their account in the finance office. In FY-90 inmate wages totalled \$2,588,076, while another \$5,010,557 was deposited from family or other outside contributions. Inmate profit from sales of handicraft or other novelty stand items totalled \$21,691 for the year.

17. The department encourages work release for inmates. Do these inmates pay the department for their room and board? How many inmates participate?

Inmates earning minimum wage or higher return 25% of their salaries to the inmate revolving fund. The amounts returned for each year are as follows:

FY86	\$424,302
FY87	\$501,301
FY88	\$552,714
FY89	\$555,909
FY90	\$610,457
FY91	\$749,846

During FY91 there were approximately 488 inmates involved in the work release program each month.

18. What type of prison industry program exists for Missouri inmates?

Inmates are employed in a wide variety of jobs while serving their sentence. The Missouri Correctional Enterprises operation provides employment training and job experience for inmates while producing useful products and services. Any state agency or political sub-division can purchase products or services from MCE. A small agribusiness operation is also maintained as part of the correctional enterprise program.

19. What products are available from MCE?

In general, the inmates produce clothing, shoes, furniture, cleaning chemicals, metal products, printing and graphic arts, and provide a laundry and dry cleaning service.

20. How many inmates are employed by MCE?

Approximately 1,000 inmates are employed in various manufacturing processes or in varied service capacities. The laundry operations at MCC and FCC alone employ 157 inmate workers.

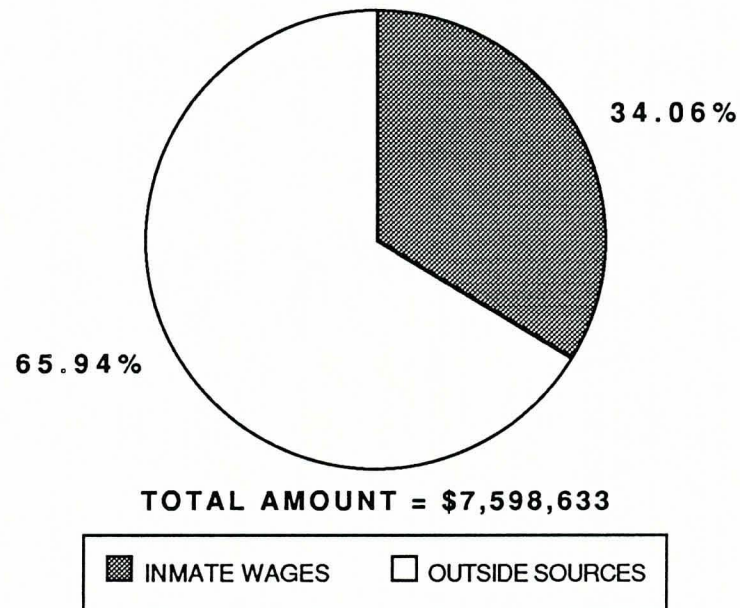
21. What is the amount of wages paid to inmates working for MCE?

Wage amount depends on whether the inmate is paid by the hour or works under an incentive plan. The average wage paid is around \$2.50 per day.

22. What was the total industry payroll for FY-90?

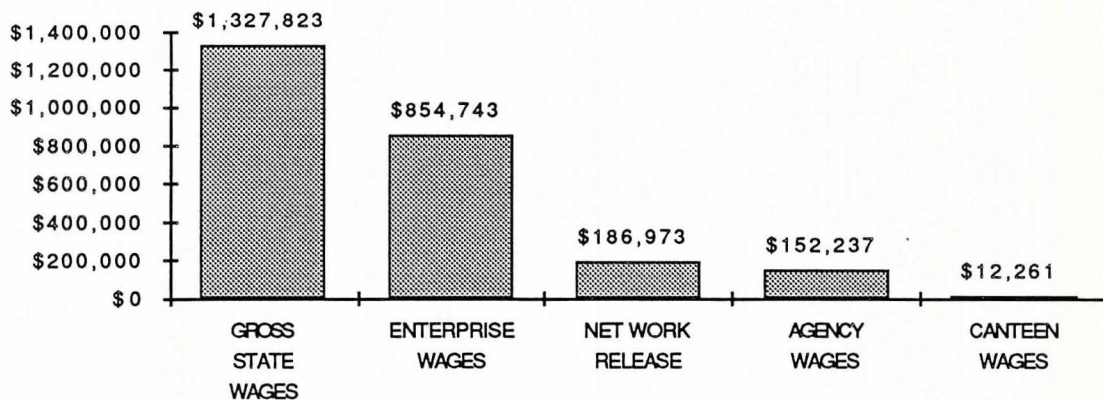
A total of \$854,743 was paid in inmate wages for MCE workers during FY-90.

**FIGURE IX - 4**  
**SOURCES OF INMATE FUNDS**  
**FOR FY - 90**

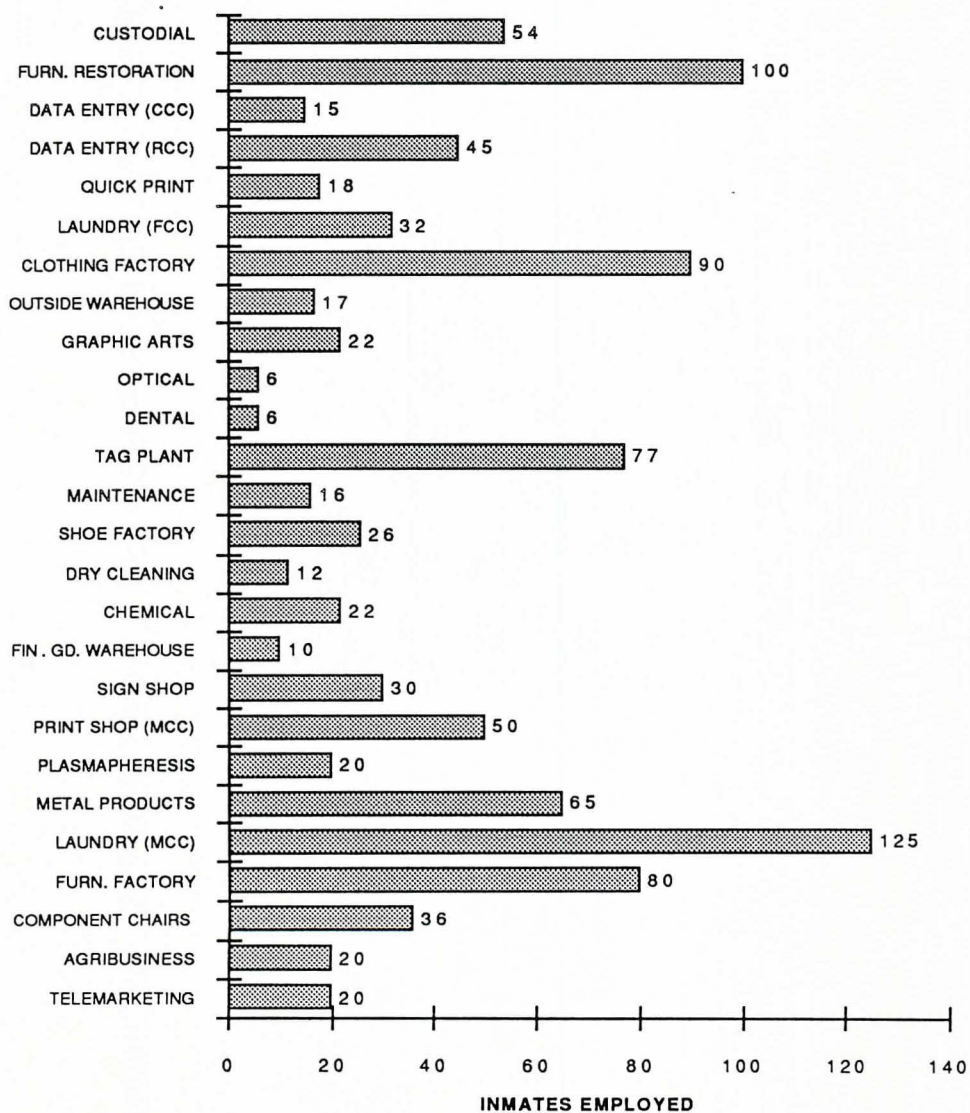




**FIGURE IX - 5**  
**INMATE WAGES PAID IN FY - 90**  
**BY SOURCE OF FUNDS**



**FIGURE IX - 6**  
**INMATES EMPLOYED BY**  
**MISSOURI CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES**



## X. Prison Release Activity

Except for death sentence inmates or for those offenders committed to prison for life without the possibility of parole, all inmates will eventually be released back into the community. The Parole Board has the authority to release inmates from prison and has established a set of guidelines to aid in determining the appropriate release date for each inmate. If inmates are not released on parole, they may be released on "conditional release" as stipulated by state statute or they may have their prison term shortened for good behavior and be released on a "good time credit release". Generally speaking, most inmates released from prison are subject to a period of supervision by a Probation and Parole Officer once they have been returned to their community. If the conditions placed on their release by the Parole Board are not met, they can be returned to prison to serve the remaining time left on their sentence.

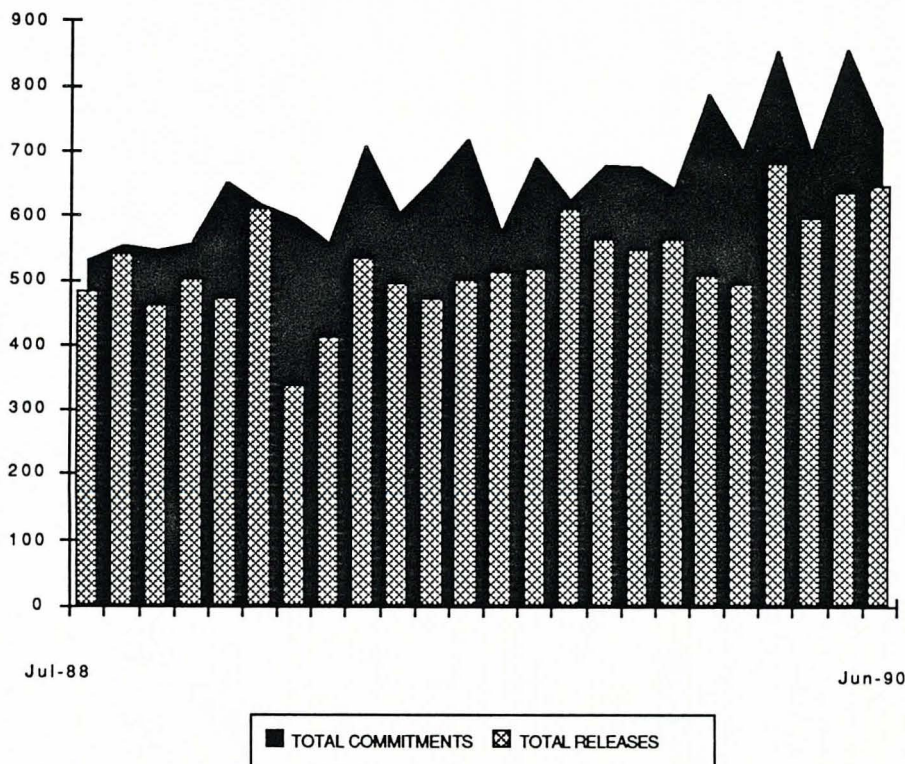
Prison releases have been increasing over the past several years. The release process is the only factor in the prison overcrowding formula that is directly influenced by the Department of Corrections. The challenge to the Parole Board and other correctional professionals is to accurately determine which inmates are the best risk for release.

1. How many inmates were released under supervision each year for the last six fiscal years?

The Parole Board's records on four classes of supervised release show the following number of inmates released for the past six years:

	FY-85	FY-86	FY-87	FY-88	FY-89	FY-90
Board Parole	1720	1789	2316	2991	3230	3324
Conditional Release	409	610	544	458	390	436
Administrative Parole/Good Time Credit	355	444	686	677	668	657

**FIGURE X - 1**  
**COMPARISON OF MONTHLY PRISON**  
**COMMITMENTS AND RELEASES**  
**FOR FY - 89 AND FY - 90**





2. How many parole hearings are held each year?

For the fiscal year 1990 there were 6,185 parole hearings held. This is an average of nearly 24 hearings per work day conducted by the Parole Board. In FY-89 there were 5,318 parole hearings held.

3. How many inmates were released from prison in FY-90 as 120 day probation releases?

A total of 671 120 day probation releases occurred during FY-90.

4. What percent of an inmate's sentence is served before being released from prison?

Unfortunately, the popular concept of serving a percentage of a sentence can be a misleading one due to the great variability in sentence lengths imposed by the courts. Fifty percent of a sentence served in prison prior to release is a meaningless statistic if the range in sentence length imposed for a single offense covers 2 to 99 years as it does for an offense such as Robbery, or 1 year to 30 years as for Arson. Length of stay in prison prior to release is generally discussed as the mean or median length of time served rather than the percentage of sentence served.

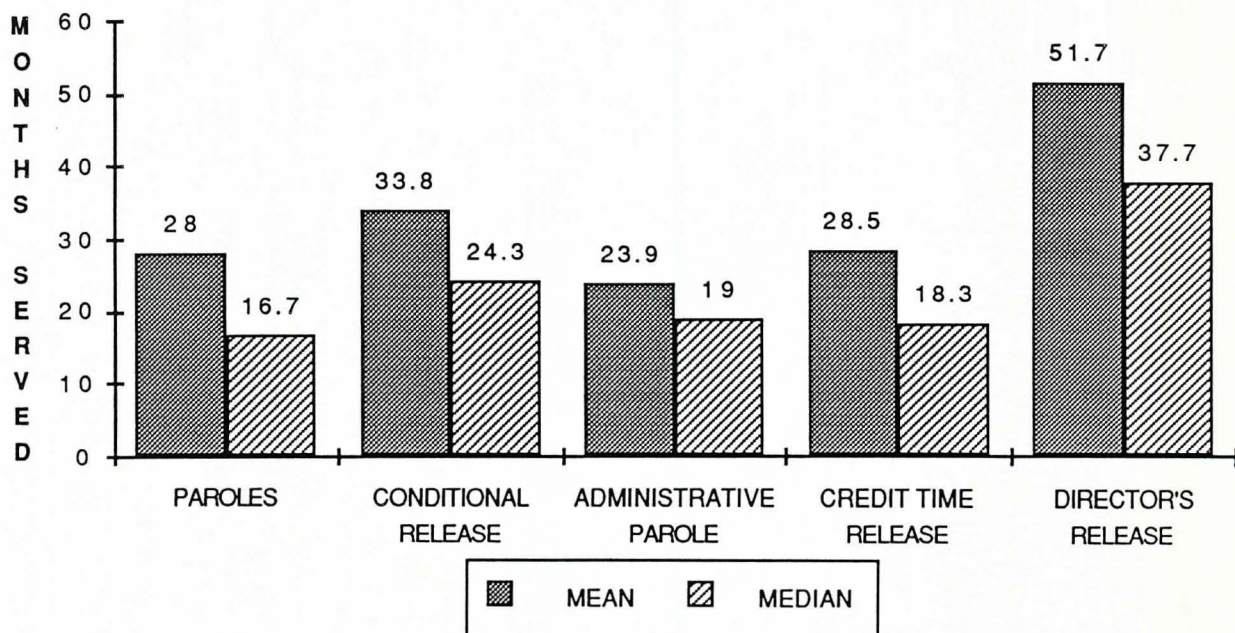
5. What is the mean and median time served for CY-90 prison releases?

When we look only at those released for the first time during CY-90 we see that the mean time served was 29.05 months while the median was 18.27 months served before release. Appendix four provides a detailed chart of time served figures by release type and offense type for inmates released for the first time in CY-90.

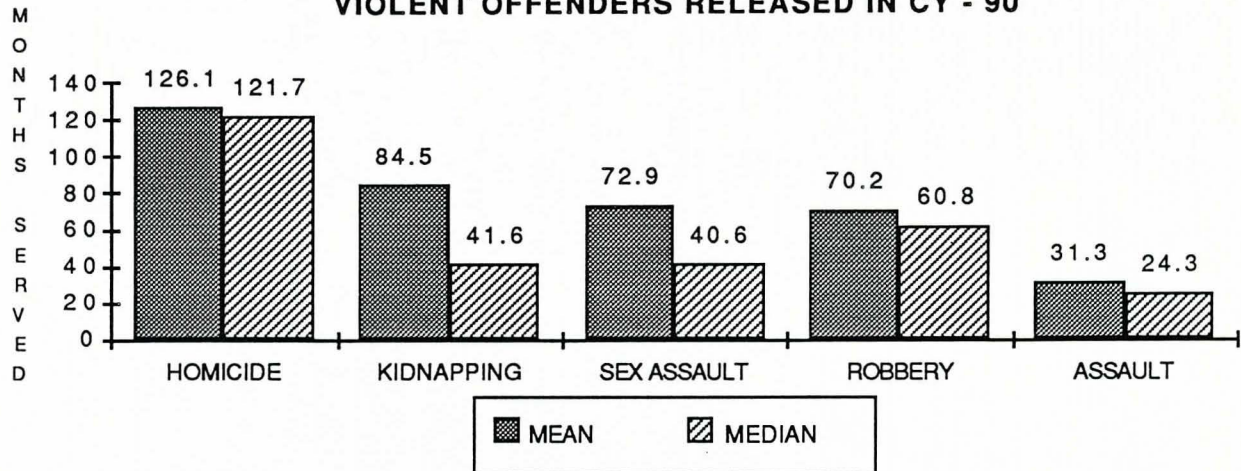
6. Approximately how many inmates die while incarcerated?

During FY91 there were 27 inmate deaths, primarily due to illness or other natural causes.

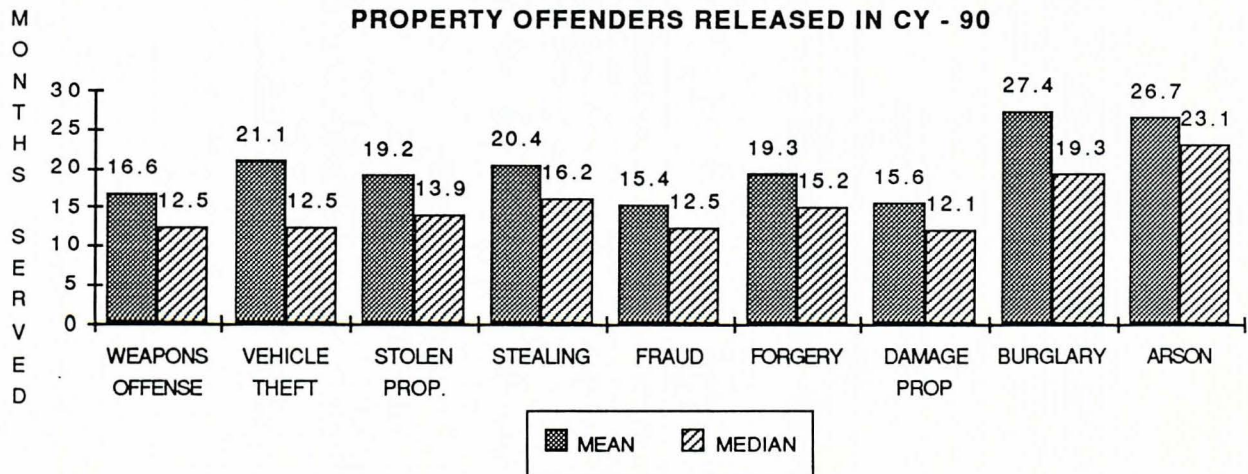
**FIGURE X - 2**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**BY OFFENSE TYPE**  
**CY - 90**



**FIGURE X - 3**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**VIOLENT OFFENDERS RELEASED IN CY - 90**



**FIGURE X - 4**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**PROPERTY OFFENDERS RELEASED IN CY - 90**



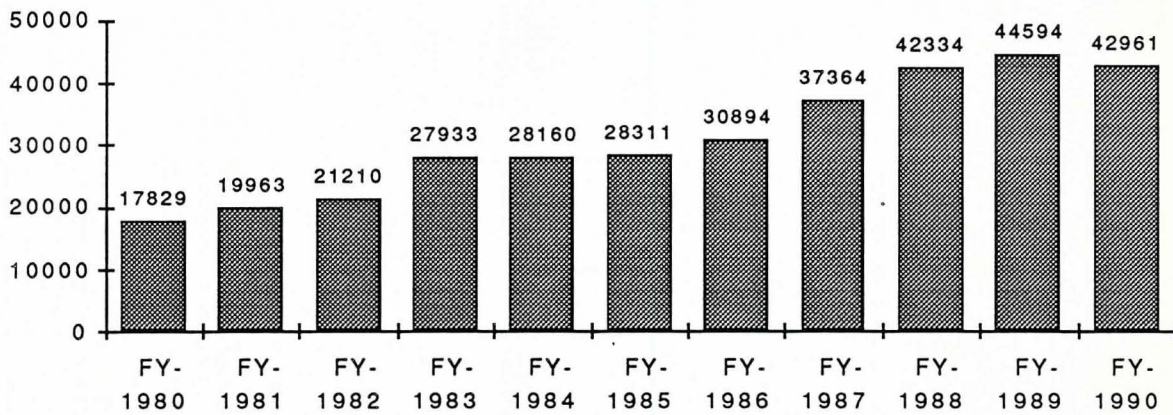


## XI. Probation and Parole Caseload

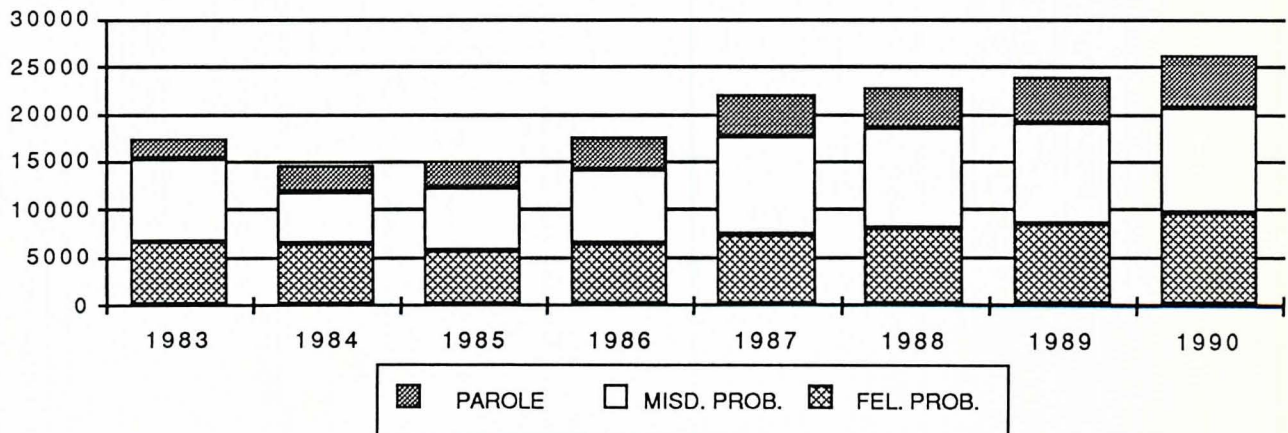
Since 1980 the combined Probation and Parole caseload has grown by 141%. While there was a decline of 3.7% in the total caseload from FY-89 to FY-90, the projected caseload indicates an increase of 2.8% over the FY-89 figure by June, 1991 and an increase of 9.2% by June, 1992.

Coupled with the increase in caseload, there has been an increase in other elements of the field services workload. Pre-sentence and other field service investigations have increased by nearly 10% in five years. Court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation fund collections have more than doubled since FY-85.

**FIGURE XI - 1**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOAD**  
**BY FISCAL YEAR**



**FIGURE XI - 2**  
**PROBATION AND INSTITUTIONAL RELEASE**  
**CASES ASSIGNED FOR SUPERVISION**  
**NOTE: PAROLE INCLUDES ALL**  
**INSTITUTIONAL RELEASE CASES**



1. Have Probation and Parole officer staffing levels kept pace with the increase in caseload over the past several years?

Since FY-86 we have seen a 55% growth in Probation and Parole officer staffing and a 39% increase in the total field caseload supervised by Probation and Parole's officers. While this may appear to be a sufficient staffing response, the caseload growth figure does not include the growing numbers or demands of institutional cases placed in halfway houses or seeking parole release from prison. Likewise, the caseload growth figure does not fully reflect the initiation of new intensive supervision strategies which require an extra measure of officer time or the 10% increase in investigations that has also occurred over the same period.

2. How much does it cost to supervise a probationer or parolee?

Average daily cost for supervision of each client under intensive supervision is \$1.85; regular supervision is \$.74 per day; minimum supervision is \$.05 per day.

3. What is the average caseload for Probation and Parole officers?

Each officer supervises an average caseload of 88 cases made up of both probationers and parolees.

4. What is the projected caseload for Probation and Parole?

Long term projections beyond two years are not available for the Probation and Parole caseload. We anticipate the total caseload will reach 42,859 by June 1992 and 48,257 by June 1993.

5. How closely has the Probation and Parole budget appropriation met the increase in workload?

Probation and Parole budget appropriations stood at \$22,295,340 for fiscal year 1990 and increased to \$27,178,340 for FY-91. This represents an increase of 7.4% over FY-90 budget levels. Projected growth from FY-90 through FY-91 shows a 6.7% increase in caseload.

6. How long does someone stay on probation?

The supervision period varies according to the case and sentence length. The most recent information available is for FY-89.

Length of supervision	% of Felony Probation cases	% of Misdemeanor Probation cases
< - 1 yr.	10.3%	18.5%
>1 - 2 yrs.	17.7%	80.0%
>2 - 3 yrs.	22.1%	1.5%
>3 - 4 yrs.	2.8%	-
>4 - 5 yrs.	46.9%	-
> - 5 yrs.	.2%	-

In the case of felony probation, the number of cases receiving longer terms (4-5 years) has been increasing since FY-83. Misdemeanor cases with 1-2 year terms have increased from 61.1% to 80% over the same period.

7. How many misdemeanor and felony probation cases are there?

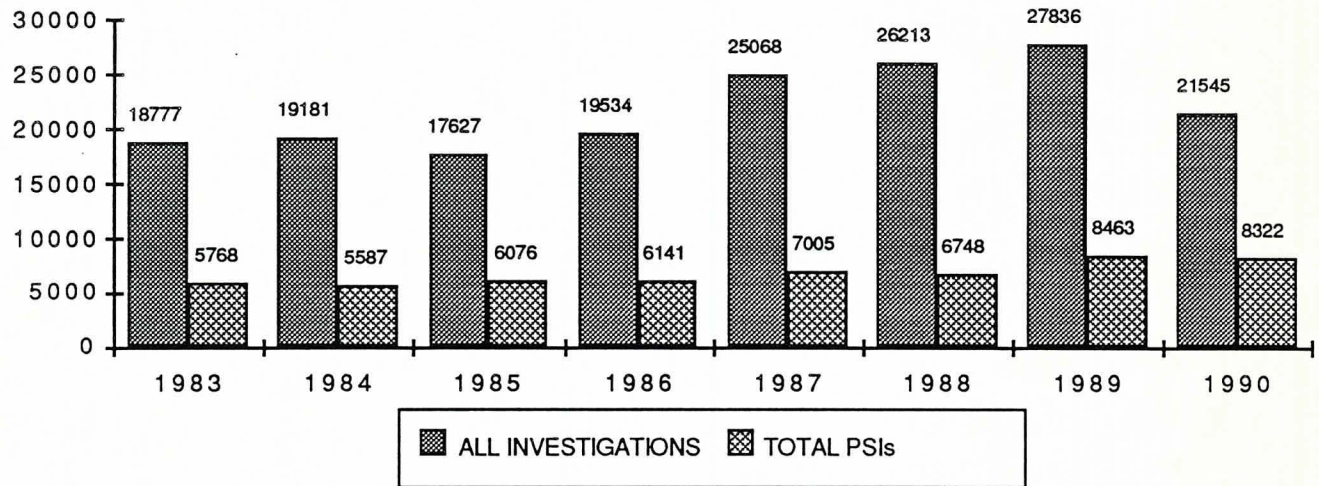
The probation caseload consists of approximately 45% misdemeanor cases and 55% felony probation cases. At the end of June 1990 there were 15,165 misdemeanor probation cases and 18,618 felony probation cases under active supervision.

8. How many pre-sentence investigations were processed in fiscal years 1989 and 1990?

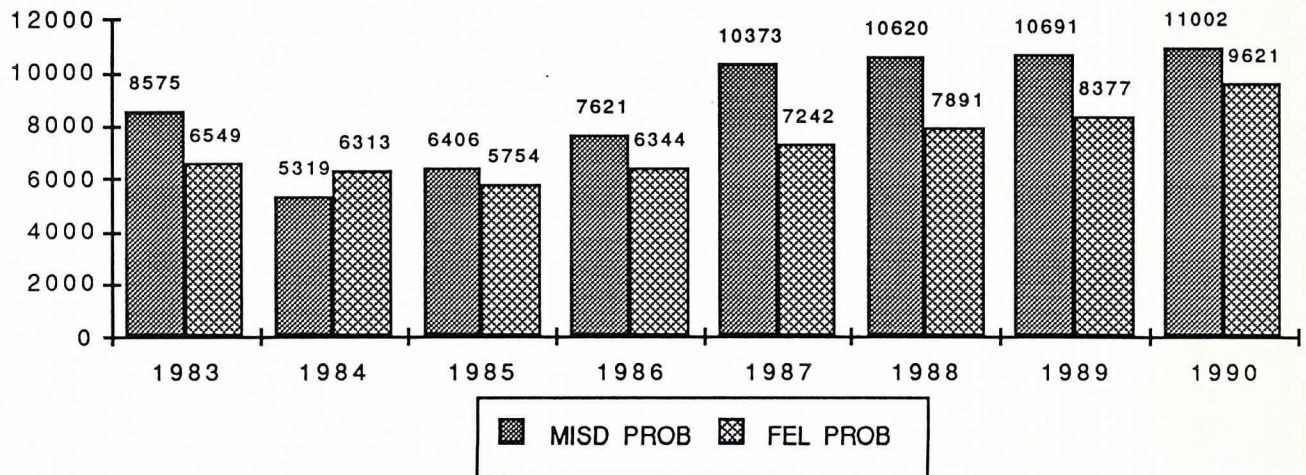
There were 8,322 full PSIs completed in FY-90, a decrease of 1.3% from the FY-89 total of 8,433.



**FIGURE XI - 3**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS**  
**COMPLETED BY FISCAL YEAR**



**FIGURE XI - 4**  
**PROBATION CASE OPENINGS**  
**BY FISCAL YEAR**



9. How many parole cases are considered to be absconders?

On December 31, 1990 there were 612 parole absconders. This represented approximately 6.7% of the parole population on the same day.

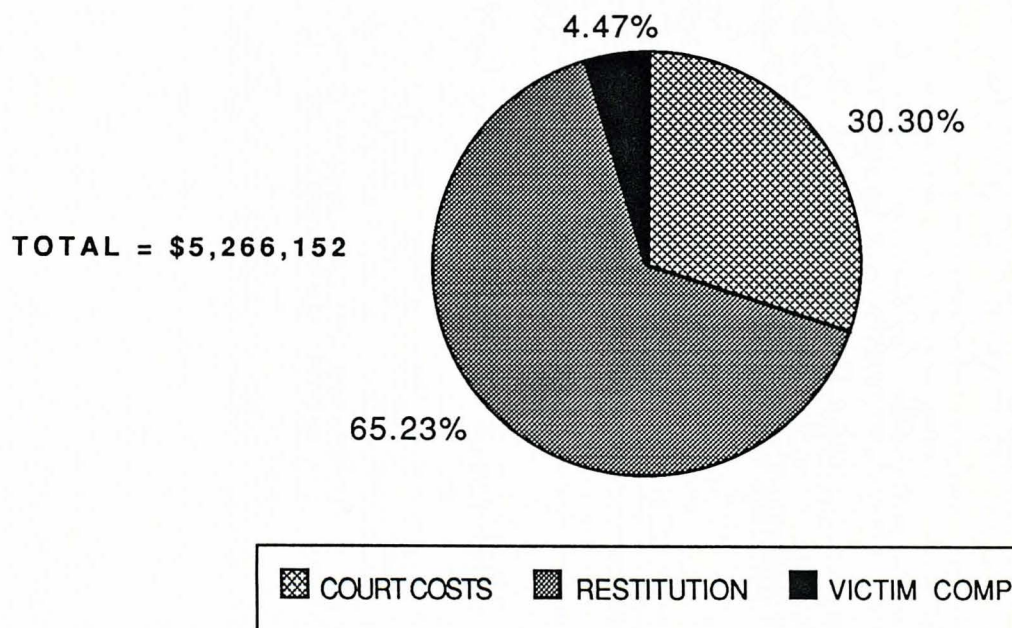
10. How many volunteers work in Probation and Parole?

As of the end of June 1990 there were 267 active volunteers working in Probation and Parole activities.

11. How much is being collected in court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation funds?

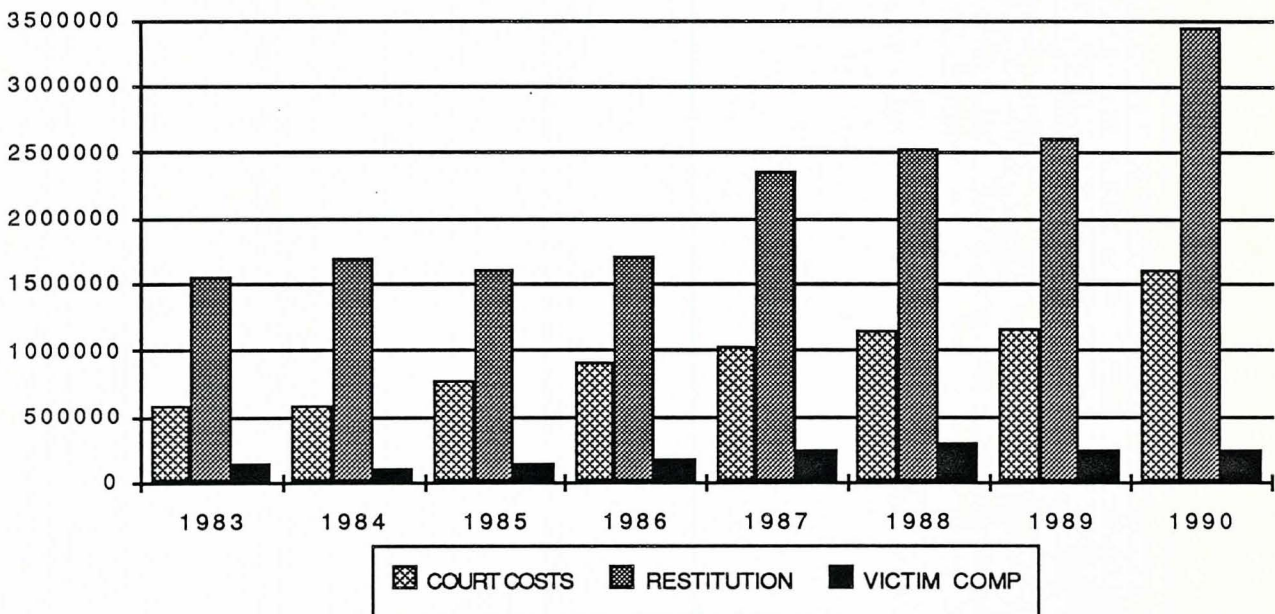
Probation and Parole supervision serves to support the collection of court ordered payments. For fiscal year 1990, a total of \$5,266,152 was collected from Probation and Parole cases. Of that total, \$1,595,576 went to pay court costs, \$3,424,934 went toward restitution payments, and \$235,642 went to the crime victim's compensation fund.

**FIGURE XI - 5**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE COLLECTIONS**  
**BY FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990**





**FIGURE XI - 6**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE COLLECTIONS**  
**BY FISCAL YEAR**



12. What alternatives to imprisonment programs have been implemented in the field supervision area?

The Community Sentencing Act established a "shock" probation program which allows offenders to be sentenced to prison for a specified term, but with the possibility of being released by the court during the first 120 days. The offender then serves a period of probation supervision. For the period November 1983 through June 1987 there have been 1113 offenders given probation through this program.

The intensive community supervision program has been established to provide an intensified level of control over a select number of "at risk" offenders. The program has served 595 offenders over the period April 1986 to June 1987.

A 90-day treatment center - The Mineral Area Treatment Center, located at Potosi Correctional Center - offers an intensive treatment program for probation violators who may be released to probation supervision following completion of the program.

## **XII. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

The concept of community corrections has been in use in many jurisdictions and in a variety of different manifestations for many years. In Missouri, state supported community corrections programs are part of the activities of the Board of Probation and Parole. We are focusing on these programs separately since there are a number of misconceptions and public concern about community based punishment of offenders.

A significant group of Missouri's prison inmates are serving their first prison term for a relatively minor nonviolent property offense. A substantial portion of this group has never served a probation term but went to prison following their first felony conviction. With the cost of prison construction and operation as high as it is, it would be in the state's best interest to reserve prison space for offenders who are serious violent offenders or who have a history of repeat offenses. Some form of community-based punishment is most appropriate for the less serious felony offenders with relatively insignificant arrest and conviction histories. The aim of most community corrections programs is to provide an intermediate punishment not as severe as a prison term but with greater control and supervision than normal probation supervision. A period of community corrections supervision can be served in lieu of prison confinement or as part of a residential treatment program. Prison inmates who qualify may be released early to a structured community corrections program.

### **1. How are offenders matched to the most appropriate Community Corrections program?**

Offenders are evaluated on the basis of their treatment needs and the level of risk they present to the community. Once the risk and needs are identified, the offender can be matched to the community corrections program that seems most appropriate. At one end of the spectrum, the Tipton Treatment Center and the Mineral Area Treatment Center offer ninety day structured residential treatment programs very close to a traditional prison environment for offenders with high treatment and control requirements. As these requirements are reduced, offenders may be placed in less structured programs or supervised under House Arrest or Community Sentencing.

### **2. What are the completion rates for the various Community Corrections programs?**

Overall, approximately 78% of offenders who are assigned to Community Corrections programs successfully complete the program. The House Arrest program, established in 1988, has an 80% success rate. The Tipton Treatment Center, established in 1989, has a 94% success rate. The Kansas City Violator Center, an early treatment center established in 1987, had a 54% success rate.

### **3. What happens to an offender who completes a Community Corrections Program?**

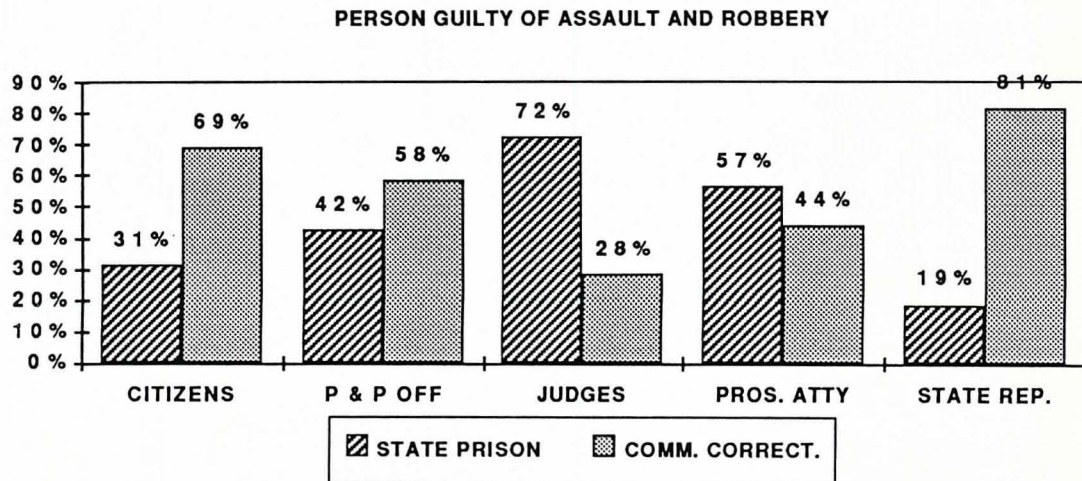
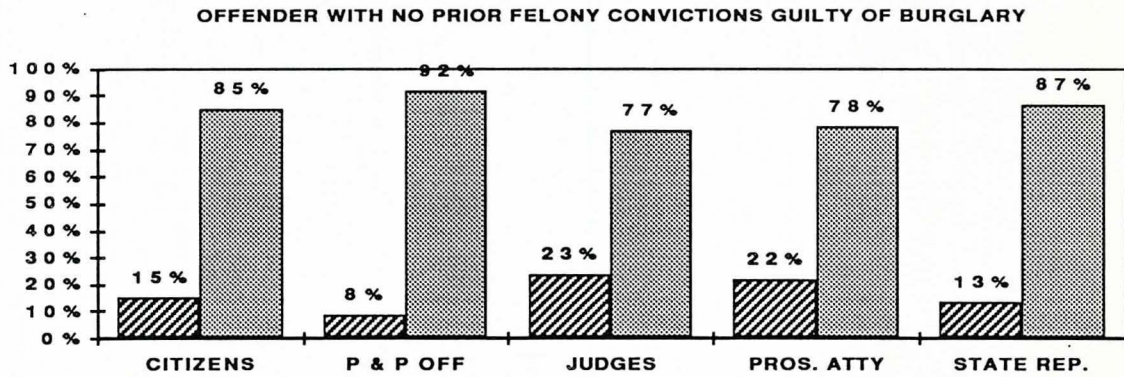
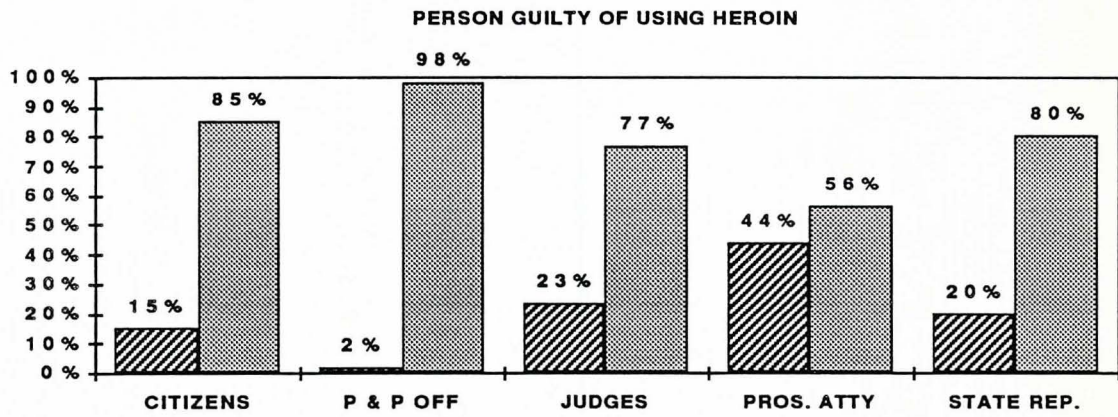
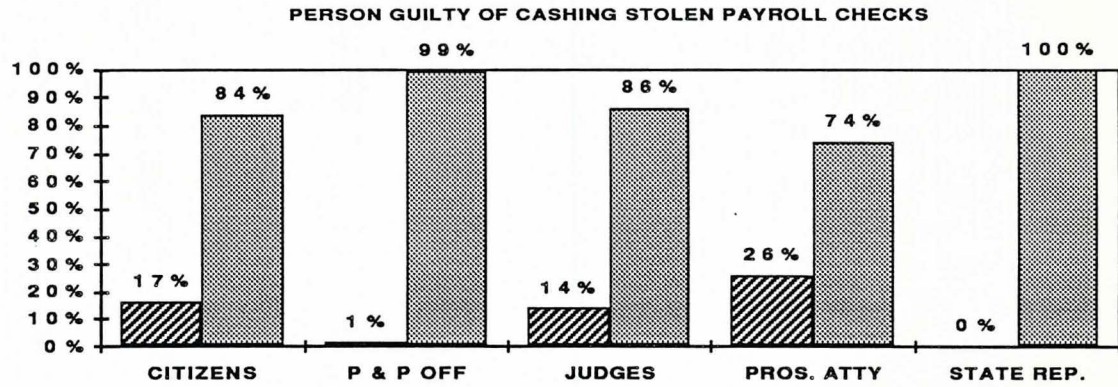
Successful completion of a Community Corrections program does not result in discharge from supervision but allows the offender to transfer to a less structured form of correctional supervision. An inmate completing the House Arrest Program will continue under regular parole supervision. A probation violator completing the Mineral Area Treatment Center program will be continued under probation supervision. Prior to the advent of Community Corrections programs these offenders would have remained in prison.

### **4. Is there any indication that the general public supports the idea of community-based punishment? What about judges and prosecutors?**

A 1989 survey of Missouri citizens and criminal justice professionals revealed that the general public is willing to support community-based punishments for some offenders, especially those who present relatively low levels of risk or are in need of treatment programs. It is noteworthy that in a number of instances the citizen respondents were more willing to accept community-based punishments than were judges or prosecutors (Figure XII - 1).



Figure XII - 1



5. Does Missouri operate an "Intensive Probation" program?

The Community Sentencing Program authorized by state statutes in 1984 is an intensive supervision probation program. Offenders supervised under this program are closely monitored by Probation Officers who have smaller caseloads which allows them to devote more time on each case. Offenders assigned to this program are those who would have gone to prison if the program had not existed.

6. Does Missouri have "House Arrest" programs and "Boot Camps"?

Missouri operates a successful House Arrest program which serves as a structured transition for inmates being released from prison. Probationers in jeopardy of being revoked may also participate in the House arrest Program. The Regimented Discipline Program authorized under state statute is a "Boot Camp" program intended for young first offender inmates. The program, which was planned for the Boonville Correctional Center, has not been funded and is not currently available. Increasingly, many local county or city jurisdictions are setting up house arrest or "electronic shackling" programs on their own as an alternative to incarceration in the local jails.

7. What is the cost per day for the community-based programs and how do they compare to prison and probation supervision?

Community Corrections programs are usually less expensive than prison confinement. An additional cost savings is noteworthy due to the fact that offenders are not involved in the Community Corrections program for as long a period of time as they would be if sentenced to prison. The following figures show daily costs for a variety of correctional programs:

TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS	
Imprisonment	
Maximum custody	\$33.71
Medium custody	\$25.22
Minimum custody	\$25.44
Honor Center	\$22.95
Probation Supervision	
Intensive	\$ 1.83
Regular	\$ 0.73
Minimum	\$ 0.05
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS	
Halfway House Placement	\$27.85
House Arrest Program	\$11.53
Community Sentencing	\$ 6.28

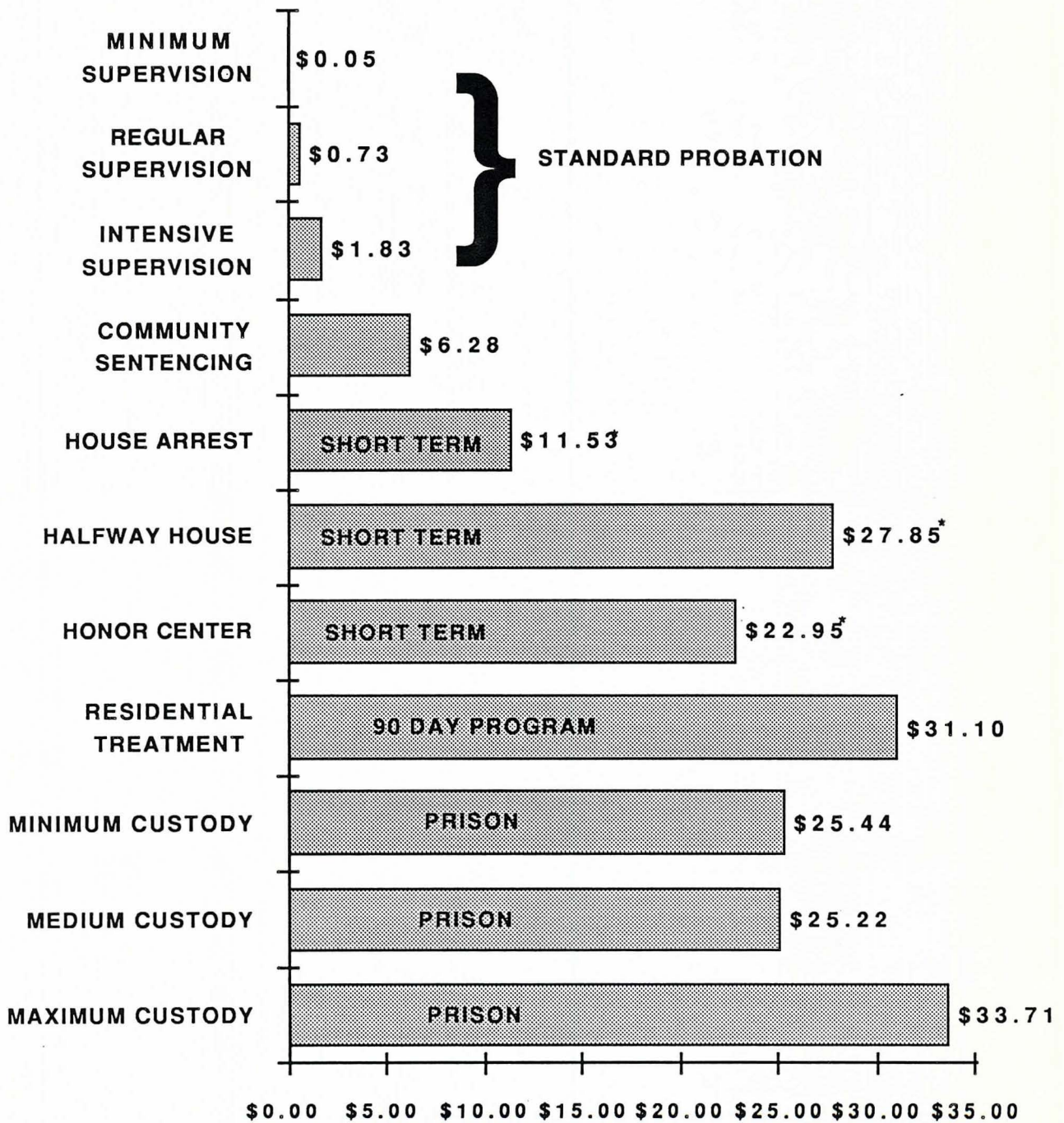
8. What Community Corrections programs are planned for the future?

At the present time, Day Reporting Centers, Intensive Supervision for Institutional Releases, and House Arrest as a sentencing option are being considered for future program development. Day Reporting Centers have been in operation in other states and have been useful alternatives to residential placement or incarceration. The other two programs are logical expansions of existing programs.



Figure XII - 3

# **COST PER DAY FOR OFFENDERS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CUSTODY OR SUPERVISION**



## APPENDIX 1

### COMMITMENT STATISTICS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF CALENDAR YEAR 1991 COMMITMENTS

<b>Sex:</b> Male	91.8%	<b>Race:</b> White	61.2%	<b>Origin:</b> Hispanic	1.2%
Female	8.2%	Black	38.6%	Non-Hispanic	98.8%
		Asian	.1%		
		Am.Indian	.2%		

<b>Commitment Age:</b>	Mean: 28 years	Median: 27 years
------------------------	----------------	------------------

<b>Birth State:</b>	Missouri 69%	Other 31%
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<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married	19.6%	Separated	6%
	Divorced	15.8%	Widowed	.7%
	Never Married	57.8%	Unknown	<.1%

<b>Religion:</b> Baptist	31.8%	Muslim	1.7%
No Preference	18.9%	Moorish	1.4%
Protestant	33.6%	Jewish	.2%
Catholic	12.1%	Other Non-Christian	.1%
		Unknown	.1%

#### Prior Prison Commitments

0	71.6%
1	20.9%
2	5.0%
3	1.6%
4	.5%
5 +	.4%

#### Prior Probation Terms

0	24.0%
1	44.6%
2	21.2%
3	7.0%
4	2.1%
5 +	1.2%



**IQ Test Scores:**

Mean IQ score - 89  
 Median IQ score - 91

**Education - Last Grade Completed**

Special Ed.	0	GED	15.5%
No Formal Education	4.2%	1 yr. College	2 %
1st Grade	0	2 yr. College	1.7%
2nd Grade	.1%	3 yr. College	.4%
3rd Grade	.1%	4 yr. College	.7%
4th Grade	.1%	College Grad.	.2%
5th Grade	.3%	Grad. Work	.1%
6th Grade	.9%		
7th Grade	2.3%		
8th Grade	7.5%		
9th Grade	11.3%		
10th Grade	15.5%		
11th Grade	17 %		
12th Grade	20.2%		

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City	15.4% )	St.Charles	3.6%
Jackson County	18.6% ) metro area	Cape Girardeau	2.6%
St.Louis County	13.0% )	Franklin	1.7%
Boone	3.7%	Jefferson	1.7%
Greene	4.5%	Scott	1.5%
Clay	3.8%	Callaway	1.2%
Buchanan	2.7%	Cole	1.5%
Jasper	2.3%	Pemiscot	1.3%
Mississippi	.5%	Dunklin	1.2%
New Madrid	.9%	Franklin	1 %
Platte	.7%	Ray	.6%
		Other	28.8%

# **Offenses:**

Violent Crimes 22%

Homicide	3.5%
Robbery	6.5%
Sex. Assault	5.3%
Assault	6 %
Kidnapping	.7%

Non-Violent Crimes 78%

Burglary	17.9%
Stealing	13.5%
Dangerous Drugs	23.1%
Forgery	3.9%
Damage to Property	3.4%
Weapon Offenses	2.4%
Traffic Offenses	4.5%
Fraud	2.4%
Stolen Property	2 %
Negl.Manslaughter	.8%
Arson	.8%
Sex Offenses	1.4%
Stolen Vehicle	.9%
All Others	1 %

## **Sentence Length:**

1 year	3.7%	>8 - 9	1.4%
>1 - 2	.2%	>9 - 10	0.3%
>2 - 3	15.3%	>10 - 15	6.3%
>3 - 4	23.8%	>15 - 20	2.5%
>4 - 5	8.9%	>20 - 25	0.7%
>5 - 6	22.9%	>25 - 30	0.6%
>6 - 7	2.6%	>30 - 50	0.7%
>7 - 8	7.7%	>50 - Life	0%
		Life	2.0%

## **Sentence Length:**

	Mean	Median
Male	73 months	60 months
Female	54 months	48 months



## APPENDIX 2

### POPULATION STATISTICS

(Male & Female)

as of 12/31/91

Total Population: 15,432

#### Commitment Age:

Average Age: 27.7

Median Age: 26

Modal: 19

#### Current Age:

Average Age: 31.4

Median Age: 30

Modal: 31

#### Race:

Asian: <.1%

Black: 46.7%

Am.Indian: 0.2%

White: 53.1%

Unknown: <.1%

Hispanics: 1.1%

(of all races)

#### Sex:

Females: 5.3%

Males: 94.7%

#### Religion:

Protestant: 32.2%

Baptist: 30.5%

No Preference: 19.2%

Catholic: 11.5%

Jewish: .1%

Other Non-Christian: .8%

Muslim: 3.2%

Moorish: 2.2%

Unknown: .4%

#### Marital Status:

Never Married: 56.8%

Widowed: 1.1%

Married: 20.2%

Common-Law: <.1%

Divorced: 16.2%

Divorced & Remarried: <.1%

Separated: 5.5%

Unknown: 0.2%

#### County of Commitment:

St. Louis City: 22 %

Buchanan County: 1.8%

Jackson County: 15.3%

Cape Girardeau County: 1.3%

St. Louis County: 14.7%

Cole County: 1.2%

Greene County: 3.4%

Jefferson County: 1.5%

Boone County: 3.8%

Scott: 1.1%

Clay County: 2.7%

St. Francois: 1 %

Jasper County: 1.9%

Outstate: 0.3%

St. Charles County: 1.8%

All Others: 26.2%

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	0.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	6.7%
Seventh Grade:	2.8%
Eighth Grade:	9.1%
Ninth Grade:	11.7%
Tenth Grade:	15.2%
Eleventh Grade:	14.7%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	34.6%
College - 1 year:	1.7%
2 years:	2 %
3 years:	.5%
4 years:	.5%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	.2%
Other/Unknown:	.3%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes: 49.1%</b>	Homicide:	11.9%
	Robbery:	16.2%
	Sexual Assault:	10.4%
	Assault:	7.4%
	Kidnapping:	3.2%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes: 50.9%</b>	Burglary:	16.5%
	Larceny:	8.8%
	Dangerous Drugs:	12.8%
	Forgery:	2 %
	Negl.Manslaughter:	1.2%
	Damage Property:	1.7%
	Traffic Offenses:	1.6%
	Weapon Offenses:	1.0%
	Stolen Property:	1.1%
	Sex Offenses:	1.2%
	Fraud:	.9%
	Stolen Vehicle:	.6%
	Arson:	0.7%
	All Others:	1.1%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 8.89 yrs.      Median: 6 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

\* \* \*

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**APPENDIX 3**  
**MALE POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**as of 12/30/91**

Total MALE Population: 14,611

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 27.58

Median Age: 26

Modal: 19

**Current Age:**

Average Age: 31.38

Median Age: 30

Modal: 31

**Race:**

Asian: <.1%

Black: 46.7%

Am.Indian: .2%

White: 53.1%

Unknown: <.1%

Hispanics: 1.1%  
(of all races)

**Religion:**

Protestant: 32.8%

Baptist: 30.2%

No Preference: 18.7%

Catholic: 11.5%

Jewish: 0.1%

Other Non-Christian: .8%

Muslim: 3.2%

Moorish: 2.3%

Unknown 0.4%

**Marital Status:**

Never Married: 57.7%

Widowed: 0.9%

Married: 19.9%

Common-Law: <.1%

Divorced: 15.9%

Widowed & Remarried: .1%

Separated: 5.3%

Unknown: 0.2%

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City: 22.4%

Buchanan County: 1.8%

Jackson County: 15.4%

Jefferson County: 1.5%

St. Louis County: 14.3%

Cape Girardeau County: 1.3%

Greene County: 3.3%

Cole County: 1.1%

Boone County: 3.7%

Scott County: 1.1%

Clay County: 2.7%

Outstate: 0.3%

Jasper County: 1.9%

All Others: 27.3%

St. Charles County: 1.9%

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	7 %
Seventh Grade:	2.8%
Eighth Grade:	9.2%
Ninth Grade:	11.8%
Tenth Grade:	15.2%
Eleventh Grade:	14.6%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	34.2%
College - 1 year:	1.6%
2 years:	1.9%
3 years:	.4%
4 years:	.6%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	.1%
Other/Unknown:	.3%

**Most Serious Offense on File:****Violent Crimes: 50.2%**

Homicide:	11.8%
Robbery:	16.6%
Assault:	7.5%
Sexual Assault:	10.9%
Kidnapping:	3.4%

**Non-Violent Crimes: 49.8%**

Burglary:	17.2%
Larceny:	7.9%
Dangerous Drugs:	12.5%
Forgery:	1.7%
Negl.Manslaughter:	1.1%
Damage Property:	1.8%
Traffic Offenses:	1.7%
Weapon Offenses:	1.0%
Stolen Property:	1.1%
Sex Offenses:	1.2%
Fraud:	.7%
Stolen Vehicle:	.7%
Arson:	.8%
All Others:	.6%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 9.04 yrs.      Median: 6 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

\* \* \*

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Missouri Dept. of Corrections



# **APPENDIX 4** **FEMALE POPULATION STATISTICS** **as of 12/31/91**

Total FEMALE Population: 821

## **Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 29.9

Median Age: 29

Modal: 26

## **Current Age:**

Average Age: 32.4

Median Age: 31

Modal: 29

## **Race:**

White: 53%

Black: 46.9%

Am.Indian: .1%

Hispanics: 1.2%  
(of all races)

## **Religion:**

Protestant: 22. %

Baptist: 35.4%

No Preference: 27.4%

Catholic: 11. %

Jewish: .1%

Other Non-Christian: 0.1%

Muslim: 3.2%

Moorish: 0.9%

Unknown: 0.0%

## **Marital Status:**

Never Married: 40.6%

Separated: 8.2%

Married: 25.5%

Widowed: 4.8%

Divorced: 21.1%

Common-Law: 0.0%

Divorced & Rewed 0.0%

## **County of Commitment:**

St. Louis County: 22.4%

St. Francois County 1.5%

St. Louis City: 14. %

Ray County 1.2%

Jackson County: 13.5%

Butler 1.0%

Boone County: 5.5%

Dallas 1.0%

Greene County: 4.6%

Franklin County 1.0%

Jasper County: 2.7%

Jefferson County 1.0%

Clay County: 2.6%

St. Charles County 1.0%

Buchanan County: 1.9%

All Others: 21.6%

Cole County: 1.9%

Outstate: 0.0%

Cape Girardeau County: 1.6%

## **Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 7.25 yrs.

Median: 5 yrs.

Modal: 5 yrs.

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	0.0%
Sixth Grade or Less:	1.7%
Seventh Grade:	2.2%
Eighth Grade:	7.0%
Ninth Grade:	9.8%
Tenth Grade:	14.5%
Eleventh Grade:	16.0%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	41.1%
College - 1 year:	2.9%
2 years:	3.8%
3 years:	0.6%
4 years:	0.4%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.0%
Other/Unknown:	0.0%

**Most Serious Offense on File:****Violent Crimes: 31.1%**

Homicide:	13.9%
Robbery:	8.6%
Assault:	6.3%
Sexual Assault:	1.3%
Kidnapping:	1.0%

**Non-Violent Crimes: 68.9%**

Burglary:	3.9%
Larceny:	26.1%
Dangerous Drugs:	19.6%
Forgery:	7.8%
Negl.Manslaughter:	1.8%
Damage Property:	0.4%
Traffic Offenses:	0.9%
Weapon Offenses:	1.0%
Stolen Property:	0.7%
Sex Offenses:	0.2%
Fraud:	3.9%
Stolen Vehicle:	0.4%
Arson:	0.5%
All Others	1.7%

\* \* \*

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Missouri Dept. of Corrections



## **APPENDIX 5**

### **MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORE DEFINITIONS**

The following classification score definitions give a brief overview of some of the major factors used to determine treatment needs and custody levels:

#### **MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE NEEDS**

- 5 - Hospitalization required - acute or serious illness or disability;
- 4 - 24 hour daily nursing supervision - close observation required;
- 3 - Daily nursing supervision - need frequent treatment or observation;
- 2 - Routine sick call - occasional or minor health needs;
- 1 - no medical problems;

#### **MENTAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS**

- 5 - Severe impairment - special/residential psychiatric treatment;
- 4 - Moderate impairment - medication, supervision and regular clinic care;
- 3 - Mild impairment - adjustment disorder needing regular clinic care;
- 2 - Minimal impairment - mild personality disorder needing group therapy;
- 1 - Emotionally stable - no identified impairment

#### **PUBLIC RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 5 - 10+ years of prison term remaining and/or detainer or hold filed for capital offense or life sentence;
- 4 - 7 to 10 years of term remaining and/or current sex offender;
- 3 - 4 to 7 years of term remaining and/or prior sex offender;
- 2 - 1 to 4 years of term remaining and/or misdemeanor detainer filed;
- 1 - Less than 12 months remaining until release

#### **INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 5 - Assaulted staff or has a supervised escape or other major conduct violation;
- 4 - Assaulted inmates, threatened staff or inmates or has had continued conduct violations at level 4 (or 1 year of good adjustment at level 5);
- 3 - Institutional substance abuse or continued conduct violations at level 3 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 4);
- 2 - Poor adjustment at a Halfway House or Honor Center or continued violations at level 2 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 3);
- 1 - Acceptable institutional adjustment or 90 days good adjustment at level 2

#### **EDUCATIONAL NEEDS**

- 5 - Severe educational impairment - grade level 0-2;
- 4 - Moderate educational impairment - grade level 3-5;
- 3 - Mild educational impairment - grade level 6-8;
- 2 - Minimal educational impairment - grade level 8;
- 1 - Educationally prepared

#### **VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS**

- 5 - No skills training;
- 4 - Unskilled employment history;

- 3 - Semi-skilled;
- 2 - Skilled with stable employment history;
- 1 - Vocationally trained

#### WORK SKILLS

- 5 - Very poor work history or refuses to work;
- 4 - Poor work history - supervision required;
- 3 - Sporadic work history - unskilled - satisfactory work reports;
- 2 - Stable work history - undergoing training - satisfactory work reports;
- 1 - Stable work history - completed training - satisfactory work reports

#### PROXIMITY TO RELEASE/FAMILY TIES

- 5 - Documented need to be assigned near family;
- 4 - Regular visitation;
- 3 - No critical need to be near family;
- 2 - Sporadic visits - minimal family contact;
- 1 - No family who will visit



## APPENDIX 6

### INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORES

as of 12/31/91

	Total Population    N = 14,557*				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	72.08	25.05	02.37	00.38	00.12
Mental Health	17.08	67.55	13.45	01.74	00.18
Public Risk	17.73	26.68	14.33	21.19	20.07
Institutional Risk	56.47	19.25	10.15	07.55	06.58
Educational	31.84	36.60	13.33	08.65	09.58
Vocational	13.74	16.41	35.59	20.42	14.23
Work Skills	06.33	21.56	48.71	14.74	08.66

	Female Inmates    N = 797*				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	60.73	35.63	03.26	00.13	00.25
Mental Health	42.91	49.81	06.78	00.50	00.00
Public Risk	22.96	37.52	17.44	12.92	09.16
Institutional Risk	73.65	17.57	03.26	02.51	03.01
Educational	28.86	40.65	12.42	09.03	08.03
Vocational	17.82	14.68	35.63	15.56	16.31
Work Skills	04.27	17.57	45.42	20.08	12.67

	Male Inmates    N = 13,760*				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	72.74	24.43	02.32	00.40	00.11
Mental Health	15.53	68.58	13.84	01.87	00.19
Public Risk	17.43	26.05	14.15	21.66	20.70
Institutional Risk	55.48	19.35	10.55	07.84	06.79
Educational	31.95	36.37	13.38	08.63	09.67
Vocational	13.50	16.51	35.17	20.70	14.11
Work Skills	06.45	21.80	48.9	14.43	08.43

\*Totals do not match inmate populations due to new inmates without an ICA/RCA on file or due to other computer program edit requirements.

## APPENDIX 7

### TIME SERVED: LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS PRIOR TO FIRST RELEASE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991 RELEASES

	Months	
	Mean	Median
<b>Release Type</b>		
Parole Release	27.4	18.3
Conditional Release	37.8	32.4
Administrative Parole Release	31.0	24.3
Director's Release	53.7	41.6
<b>Offense Type</b>		
Homicide	108.1	97.4
Manslaughter	35.5	29.7
Kidnapping	71.3	52.4
Sexual Assault	54.7	40.5
Robbery	70.9	61.4
Assault	37.1	27.9
Arson	24.9	22.9
Burglary	25.4	20.3
Stealing	22.8	17.7
Vehicle Theft	19.0	12.4
Forgery	18.9	13.8
Fraud	17.3	12.2
Stolen Property	18.7	15.1
Damage Property	17.9	16.1
Dangerous Drugs	21.2	18.2
Weapon Offenses	18.5	15.2
Traffic Offenses	15.2	12.3
<b>Offender Type</b>		
Violent Offender	61.1	46.6
Nonviolent Offender	29.3	20.2



## APPENDIX 8

### PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS CALENDAR YEAR 1990 (12/31/91)

#### Sex

Male	82.9%
Female	17.1%

#### Race

Asian	0.1%
Black	27.3%
Native American	0.1%
White	71.9%
Unknown	0.5%

#### Marital Status

Common-Law	<0.1%
Divorced	14.9%
Married	24.4%
Separated	5.1%
Single	54.8%
Widow/Widower	0.8%

#### Number of Dependents

0	50.9%
1	19.3%
2	14.8%
3	8.6%
4	4.0%
5	1.4%
6	0.4%
>6	0.3%

#### Place of Birth

Missouri	61.1%
Other State	37.9%
Foreign Country	1.0%

#### Occupation

Unemployable	7.2%
Unskilled	69.8%
Semi Skilled	14.0%
Skilled	4.4%
Clerical	0.6%
Sales	1.3%
Student	1.3%
Other	1.5%

#### Education Level

GED	7.5%
Grade 1	0.1%
2	0.1%
3	0.1%
4	0.1%
5	0.2%
6	0.6%
7	1.9%
8	6.6%
9	10.2%
10	14.6%
11	16.2%
12	30.5%

1 yr. College	4.0%
2 yr. College	3.4%
3 yr. College	1.3%
4 yr. College	1.6%
BS/BA Degree	0.2%
Graduate Work	0.2%
Masters Degree	0.1%
Ph.D.	<.1
Special Ed.	<.1
Vocat. School	<.3

#### Sentence Type

Diversion	0.5%
Consecutive Parole	0.9%
Concurrent Parole	9.9%
Single Parole	10.8%
Suspended Execution of Sentence-Probation	37.4%
Suspended Imposition of Sentence-Probation	40.5%

**Offense Type**

Homicide	1.1%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Sexual Assault	2.4%
Robbery	2.6%
Assault	5.7%

**Violent Offenses****12.0%**

Traffic Offenses	11.1%
Stealing	19.6%
Dangerous Drugs	20.0%
Burglary	7.2%
Fraud	7.0%
Forgery	4.3%
Stolen Vehicle	2.9%
Weapon Offenses	4.8%
Stolen Property	3.4%
Sex Offenses	2.3%
Other	5.4%

**Non-Violent Offenses****88.0%****Sentence Length**

0 - 1 yr.	4.7%
>1 - 2 yrs.	25.9%
>2 - 3 yrs.	19.1%
>3 - 4 yrs.	4.7%
>4 - 5 yrs.	37.7%
>5 - 6 yrs.	0.7%
>6 - 7 yrs.	1.8%

>7 - 8 yrs.	0.5%
>8 - 9 yrs.	0.1%
>9 - 10 yrs.	2.1%
>10 to 15 yrs.	1.1%
>15 to 20 yrs.	0.6%
>20 yrs.	0.6%
Life Term	0.4%

Average (mean) age at conviction: 28.45

Median age at conviction: 26

**Sentencing County**

St. Louis County	14.6%
St. Louis City	12.2%
Jackson County	11.9%
Boone	3.6%
Greene	2.9%
Franklin	1.7%
Cape Girardeau	1.5%
Jefferson	2.2%

Clay	2.0%
Cole	1.2%
Jasper	1.5%
Cass	1.0%
Callaway	0.8%
Platte	0.7%
Scott	1.0%
Outstate	7.3%
All Others	33.9%